

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8015

號十初月九年元統宣

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

六拜禮

號三十月十英曆西

\$36 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS—  
Sinking \$1,500,000 at 4%—\$15,000,000  
Silver \$1,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gasson—Chairman.  
H. M. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
G. Balloch, Esq.  
J. W. Bannock, Esq.  
M. G. Barrett, Esq.  
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
U. R. Lehmann, Esq.  
R. Shewell, Esq.  
H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [20]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months, 4 per Cent.

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [22]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP—GOLD \$3,500,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND—GOLD \$3,500,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADEMILL HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per Cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND Fl. 6,125,745 (about £510,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BAZAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Samatung, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tejal, Batavia, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radin (Achen), Bandermasie.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every Description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per Annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Annum.  
Do. 6 do. 4 do.  
Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

J. F. VAN REES,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [19]

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS—Yen 15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. OHKAWA.  
Kobe. TIENTSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWHONGWANG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—  
For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent. p.a.  
For 6 months 4 per Cent. p.a.  
For 3 months 3 1/2 per Cent. p.a.

TAKURO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [17]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [21]

### DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—\$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tainanfu, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.  
Deutsche Bank.  
S. Bleichroeder.  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.  
Mendelssohn & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne.  
Frankfurt a/M.  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROYTSCHILD & SONS.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [23]

## Intimations.

A GREAT CHANCE!  
A GREAT CHANCE!

Grasp it! Or you will never get another chance of getting such cheap goods which will be had at our AUTUMN SALE commencing October 15th.

FASHIONS of Spring and Summer Regal Oxford Shoes in 1/2 Sizes.

\$10 net.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909. [15]

### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex-Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex-Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [16]

## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	About 29th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELHI Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Noon, 30th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POONA Capt. A. P. Vase, R.N.R.	About 30th Oct.	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SOMALI Capt. A. B. Cubitt, R.N.R.	About 3rd Nov.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [14]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

## PYJAMAS

CEYLON FLANNEL.

\$5.00, \$7.50 per suit.

TWILL ANGOLA FLANNEL.

\$8.50, \$10.00 per suit.

SILK AND WOOL.

\$10.50, \$14.50 per suit.

THE ABOVE IN ALL WEIGHTS FOR ALL CLIMATES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## KUPPER'S PILSENER

BEER.

THE LEADING BEER IN THE FAR

EAST.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1909. [13]

## Hotels.

BEST BRANDS OF LIQUORS.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL  
ICES—TEA—COLD DRINKS.  
Trains from Town every 5 Minutes.

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the Peak, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [12]

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

## WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,165 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HONGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,365 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,255 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Company's direct steamers "Lian" and "Sann". These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 24th OCTOBER, 1909.

The Company's Steamship

"SUI-AN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.  
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Blake Pier. [11]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during [Tea and] Dinner.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

A. F. DAVIES,  
Manager. [96]

### THE VIENNA CAFE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 924.

BEG to notify the Public that A MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE BAKERY AND CAFE under exclusively European management has been opened at the above entirely rebuilt and modernized premises.

The latest sanitary improvements employed.

Strictest cleanliness all over the place.

Use only first class flour and other material.

The Company has secured the services of Messrs. J. SOMMER and A. SOKOLOWSKI, for THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT.

The long experience of both Gentlemen in up-to-date establishments on the Continent, is the best guarantee that only the best ever produced in the Colony will be supplied.

The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [655]

## ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMBAU,

Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager.

Telephone, 170.

Telegram "Astor."

[64]







## Intimation.

## To Let.

## HOW AN ARMY LIVES.

## FEEDING 50,000 MEN ON MANOEUVRES.

At the present moment there are fifty thousand men in the Army manoeuvres scattered over five counties. It will be of interest to see how they are fed under active service conditions.

Let us begin with the officers. One man's ration for officers' mess is allowed for regiment and battalion. The unit arranges with a private contractor to supply them with food, and in the Guard's Brigade at least, their living is similar to that in barracks. Every evening they get a good dinner of six or seven courses, and wines. The private soldier, on the other hand, receives daily 1lb. of meat, 1lb. of bread, or biscuit and preserved meat. This is known as "under canvas" ration, and is supplemented by the soldier at a cost of 4d. per diem by "grocery" rations, consisting of:—

Sugar, 8 oz.	Grocery ration.	Cheese, 8 oz.	Havecrack
Tea, 1/2 oz.	Butter, 1/2 oz.	Biscuits, 1/2 oz.	Ration.
Salt, 1/2 oz.	Vegetable	Macaroni, 1 oz.	Extra
Potatoes, 8 oz.	Ration.	Beans, 4 oz.	Ration.
Onions 1/2 oz.		Condensed Milk	Ration.

The rations are carried as follows: (a) On the man: 1lb. meat and 1lb. bread, less portion consumed at breakfast. Havecrack ration and the grocery ration done up in little packets. (b) The balance of the day's grocery ration, viz., vegetables, condensed milk, etc., and the fuel wood is carried on transport specially provided to units, which are really cooks' waggon, and always remain with the troops, and carry camp kettles, and so on.

## RATIONS FOR THE HORSES.

Troop horses and large mules get 14lb. oats and 8lb. hay, small mules 8lb. oats and 5lb. hay, cobs 12lb. oats and 8lb. hay, heavy horses, R.G.A., 16lb. oats and 16lb. hay, and for salt, hired draught horses 17lb. oats and 11lb. hay. The ration of compressed forage is 20lb. Bran is issued as required. The fuel ration consists of 1lb. wood per man, except for camps occupied for more than one night, when it is 3lb.

I am giving all these figures so that some idea may be gained of the thought and foresight required by the Army Service Corps officers in charge of supplies. The ounces add up to pounds, the pounds to hundreds, hundreds of tons. The troops are moving day and night, and the supplies must be sent from the great depots that are established at large centres such as Oxford.

General Service waggons for transport are allowed at the rate of one per company. The maximum load of a General Service wagon is calculated at 2,240 lb., and the load of a mechanical transport truck at four tons.

The arrangements are made by telegraph. The Brigade Supply Officer is told to draw his rations at some railway station. He takes his waggons down and fills them. A supply depot is a wonderful place. The waggons come in enormous queues. The other day the transport of the 2nd Division wound over four miles of country in carts in one long snake across hill and valley.

Each brigade is found by its string of G. S. waggons—each unit gets its quota. Then the food is issued and handed over to the company cooks. Now comes the great question of the best way of giving men the very good food that is issued. After many experiments, the best method of dealing with rations to give three meals appears to be as follows:—

Breakfast, fried steaks; midday meal, a havecrack ration; evening meal, stew.

On receipt of the meat ration, it should be cut up into portions corresponding to the number of squadrons, troops, or companies. The company cooks then remove the meat from the bone. The best of the meat is cut up into thin steaks weighing about 6 oz. These steaks are fried for breakfast. The rest of the meat is cut into small cubes, sprinkled with flour, pepper, and salt, and placed on clean waterproof sheets and divided up. The company then files past with their mess tins, each man receiving his share with a piece of onion.

## THE HARDEST WORKED MEN.

The meat is collected on arrival at camp or bivouac by the cooks—or the men can cook the stew in the tins. You add enough water to cover the meat and cook for about one hour and a half. On no account let the stew "gallop."

As soon as troops arrive in camp the cooks light their fires and begin their labours. The cooks are the hardest worked men in any unit. They do the marches, and, at times, the fighting, and when they get into bivouac they turn to and cook. They are up two hours before the rest of the unit, preparing breakfast. The Army Service Corps is the blood of the Army, and the cooks represent its stomach. The quartermasters are its nervous system, causing it to move and do its work.

But without food and the nerves run down and are useless.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

## KING MANUEL'S VISIT TO LONDON.

## QUESTION OF MARRIAGE WITH AN ENGLISH PRINCESS.

Lisbon, 16th September.

It is now confirmed that King Manuel will himself be the bearer, when he visits England, of the insignia of the Order of the Garter, which was conferred upon his late father, King Carlos, and his brother, the late Crown Prince. Though no official statement on the subject has yet been made regarding the King of Portugal's reported projected marriage with the eldest daughter of the Duke of Fife, the general opinion here is that the announcement will be officially made during King Manuel's stay at Windsor, King Edward, at the same time, conferring on him the Order of the Garter to celebrate the event.

The House of Peers, at yesterday's sitting, voted the Budget, wherein there is an item of 60,000,000 of reis (£1,000,000) to make provision for the King's expenses during his journey in November next.

## UNWILLING IMPOTENCE IN CHINA.

The telegram from the *Times* Shanghai correspondent furnishes a more than sufficiently strong illustration of the importance which has so long characterised the action of the British Government in the Far East. The Kuikang Native Chamber of Commerce organised a boycott of the British shipping industry about a month ago, in consequence of an alleged assault by a British police inspector on a Chinese coolie. The British authorities apparently sat down quietly under the insult; and a warning by the Native Chambers against the use of British steamers has apparently not been protested against. The case against the Police Inspector has already been dismissed, and it is thus admitted that there is not even the shadow of justification for the boycott; but the Chinese, evidently anxious to see how far they can go, have not modified their action. It is instructive to compare our impotence in this matter with the sharp action of the Japanese over a similar measure in regard to the Anjung-Mukden Railway; in that case the Shanghai Tientsin was compelled to issue a proclamation threatening punishment of the ringleaders and participants in the boycott. What the Japanese can do we could also do, were our Foreign Office prepared to act; but its complacent attitude is enough to draw tears to the eyes of any self-respecting Englishman. The Yangtze Valley, which was to be a British sphere of influence, has now become the exploiting-ground of every nation save our own; in railway questions we have also been outdistanced by our rivals. A century of experience should have assured the Foreign Office that other materials besides butter must be used in Far Eastern diplomacy. Yet it still prefers to rely on a method fated to impotent failure.—*Globe.*

## Entertainment

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Under the Patronage of  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FETE, promoted by the above, will be held (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers, Hongkong Volunteer Corps) on the Volunteer Parade Ground, on SATURDAY, October 30th, from 2.30 to 7 P.M.

Many Novelties suitable for Christmas presents.

4 P.M.—Variety Entertainment (arranged by Miss Ella Row).

6.15.—Play "A Pair of Lunatics" (Cast: Mrs. Worthington and Captain Baird, The Buffs).

If wet, the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Head Quarters.

Proceeds to be divided amongst various local charities for children; and the Hongkong Cot in the M. C. L. Home at Otterburn, Surrey.

## NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1909. [721]

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

TUESDAY,

the 26th October, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENT'S SUIT LENGTHS AND WHITE

WITNEY BLANKETS,

AND

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES,

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, HUCKABACK

TOWELS, TURKISH TOWELS, BATH

SHEETS, BROWN LINEN TOWELS,

LADIES' WHITE LAWN UNDERSKIRTS,

WALKING SKIRTS, COMBINATIONS,

ROBES, FLANNELLETTES, NIGHT-

DRESSES, DRESSING GOWNS, LADIES'

DRESS LENGTHS, &c., &c.

ALSO

A few CARPETS and AXMINSTER

RUGS.

(All New Goods).

Further Particulars from Catalogues which will be issued.

On view on Monday, the 25th October.

TERMS:—As usual.

G. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [727]

## Intimation.

## D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS;

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then

H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

4,000 testimonials from all sources.

My 24 years' experience in tattooing is a

guarantee of good work and prompt execution.

My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly

harmless, and produce a charming effect not

attained by any other, as their composition is

only known to me. In tattooing unlike some

species of engraving, care must be taken to

have the work done in a perfect, high toned

manner. In order to take special precaution

against possible danger, I use fresh materials

daily.

The copying of Portraits with stencils

minimum a specialty.

Residing at 10, September, 1909.

## Intimations.

## DONE BY TRYING.

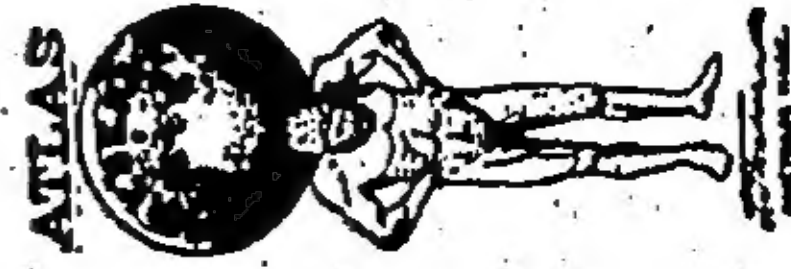
Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But" will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

"WAMPOL'S PREPARATION" the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that ATLAS PRESERVATIVE COMPANY LIMITED of Windmill Lane Wharf, Deptford, London, S.E., Manufacturers, have on the 3rd day of August, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—



in the name of ATLAS PRESERVATIVE COMPANY LIMITED who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since January 28th, 1908, in respect of Chemical Preparations included in Class 1.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1909.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,

Solicitor on behalf of the Applicants.

675]

## THE SOUTH CHINA ARTISTIC BAZAAR.

EXHIBITION HALL

on

FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 25 DES VOUX ROAD

CENTRAL

(opposite the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office.)

OPENED DAILY:

From 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

From 7 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Ivory, Silver, China, Paper, Wooden and

Bamboo Ware.

Embroideries, Silk, Oil and Water Colour

Paintings.

Carols and Perfumes.

Screens, Pictures and Photo Frames.

Preserves and Canned Goods.

Writing Inks and Paper, &c.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1909. [675]

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 29, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other

leading Establishments in the Colony, to

whom reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials of the

Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as

follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Assessors to

our Dispensary and gave us every satis-

faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

25th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1909.

## Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE,"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, hence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th of October, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th of October, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 1st of November, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex S.S. Bayern from Smyrna.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELOERS & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1909. [5]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APOAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 23rd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [728]

## FROM EUROPE.

## THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BRISGAVIA,"

Captain Schwinghammer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, hence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [729]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED:

A SELECTION OF

FLOWER, VEGETABLE AND

FRUIT SEEDS

in packet of 10 cents each

AND

Parcels from \$1 to \$10 each.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

FERTILIZER.

Garden Boots with wooden soles and thick felt lining.

Pictorial Guide to Gardening, &c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited—

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Voux Road.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1909. [66]

## LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET ESSENTIALS



## Entomation.



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

## SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

[28]

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MSs, nor to return any Contribution.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

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WHOLELY—\$18 per annum

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## LATE A. C. BOTELHO.

## REQUIEM MASS.

A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late A. C. Botelho will be officiated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 7.30 a.m.  
Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1909.

[23]

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

## PRATA ISLAND SETTLEMENT.

According to our Canton correspondent H.E. Viceroy Yuan Hau Hsun has appointed two officials to proceed by the Chinese gunboat *Po Hui* to take formal possession of the Prata Islands on behalf of the Chinese Government as territory over which it exercises sovereign rights. On the authority of Mr. Kurachi, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau in the Foreign Office, a Tokyo dispatch to the *Asahi* *Shinbun*, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, reports that the Japanese Government has intimated to the Chinese Government that had the demand of Mr. Nishisawa (who began business on the island) been acceded to and his business given proper protection by the Chinese Government, the territorial rights of China over the island would have been recognised. As the result of negotiations entered upon between Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Canton, and the Viceroy of Kwangtung, continues the dispatch, the Chinese Government agreed to purchase the business of Mr. Nishisawa, and on the 17th instant an agreement was arrived at between the Consul and the

Viceroy. The substance of the agreement is as follows:

(1) That the Chinese Government shall purchase Mr. Nishisawa's business at \$160,000 in Kwangtung silver.

(2) That Mr. Nishisawa shall pay to the Chinese authorities \$20,000 in Kwangtung silver in compensation for the removal of the shrine on the island and as a tax on the business.

(3) That the Chinese Government shall pay the money to the Japanese Consul within three months after the buildings erected and the phosphates mined by Mr. Nishisawa (and not carried away) have been delivered to the Chinese authorities in accordance with a list of property recently presented by Mr. Nishisawa.

The 25th instant has been decided as the date for the delivery of the property.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

The British transport *Soudan* arrived from England to-day.

His Excellency the Governor proceeded on a visit to Tai-po, New Territories, to-day.

It has been decided by the Chinese Government to purchase men-of-war from foreign countries.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent to the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to Ordinance No. 30 of 1909, an Ordinance to amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909.

THREE Chinese were each fined \$50 at the Magistracy this morning for keeping a gaming house and twenty-one others were each mulcted in the sum of \$3 for taking part in the gambling.

It is reported that a proposal to increase the Civil List of the Imperial House by ¥5,000,000 from next year was privately approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the 8th instant.

A CHINAMAN was awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks in the Police Court this morning for snatching a gold ear-clip and a silver hair-pin from the person of a Chinese woman.

A CHINAMAN was given six months in the Police Court this morning for returning from banishment. Defendant's excuse was that according to Chinese computation, the term of five years had expired but the presiding magistrate took a different view of the question.

The *Manila Times* of 16th inst. reports:—Three tons of opium were found on the *Water-wagon*, one of the harbour launches, last evening by the internal revenue officers, and this morning the launch was seized by the customs authorities. The patron and engineer of the launch got hold of some opium from the crew of the British steamer *Alidenham*, which is now discharging Australian cargo in port, but they were caught with the goods before being able to sell it. This morning a thorough search of the launch was made after it had been seized by the customs agents under the direction of Chief Lawler of the customs secret service. Captain George of the *Alidenham* was an onlooker while the search was being made, and he said that his ship had been searched at every Australian port by the customs authorities of that country, but that no opium had been found. "They are crafty in hiding the drug," said Captain George, speaking of the Chinese, "even going so far as to saw out beading along the partitions, and making spaces just large enough to put the tin of the drug inside. Another thing that they do is to make openings in the partitions of the cabins behind mirrors and in other spots not ordinarily visible, and after attaching strings to the cans of opium, lower them down between the partitions. Then the openings are boarded up with cigar-box wood, and painted over."

The whole crew of the *Water-wagon* were placed under arrest by the detectives, and the launch thoroughly searched for the drug. This opium which was unloaded by the crew of the *Alidenham* had been on the ship for many weeks, at least one round-trip to Australia, and was so cleverly hidden that all officers who had searched for the drug at different ports of call had been unable to find it.

## VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

## THE PROGRAMME.

Following is the programme of the concert to be held to-night on the Volunteer Parade ground:

## PART I.

Overture to "Zampa".....Herold  
Band of "The Buffs."  
Baritone Solo—Song of the Toreador, "Sire, your Toast" (from "Carmen").....Birt  
Mr. R. E. White.  
Tenor Solo—"I'll sing thee songs of Araby".....Callier.  
Mr. Donno.

Soprano Solo—"I gave you Roses".....Florence Kynward.  
Mrs. E. G. Barrett.

Twenty Minutes with the "Port and Starboard Lights".....Gounod.  
Selection from "Faust".....Gounod.

## PART II.

Suite de Ballet "Coppelia".....Debussy  
Band of "The Buffs."

Vocal Trio—"I Naviganti".....Raddeger.  
Miss Parkes and Messrs. White and Ayrie.

Comic Song—"And the lady's name was Flo".....Mr. W. H. Hannibal.  
Tenor Solo—"Onaway Awake" from "Hiawatha".....Coleridge Taylor.  
Mr. E. B. Ayrie.

Soprano Solo—"Good-bye".....Tosti.  
Miss Parkes.

Ten Minutes at Margate  
"Bell" Gavotte "Weymouth Chimes" Howgill.  
Band of "The Buffs."

God Save the King.  
Accompanist—Mr. J. W. White and Mr. Geo. Grimble.

## Typhoon Aftermath.

## "RAGNAR'S" CREW SAFE.

## ABOARD H.M.S. "FLORA."

The news of H. M. S. *Flora's* successful mission to the *Paracels* will be received with considerable satisfaction by our readers, and pleasure will be expressed that the remaining crew of the Norwegian steamer *Ragnar*, who were left on *Pattile Island*, after being stranded on *Money Island*, near the *Paracels*, have been successfully rescued and are now on board His Majesty's cruiser on their way to Hongkong. Such was the glad tidings communicated to our representative by the Norwegian Vice-Consul, Mr. Elisen, when he was asked for the latest information concerning the crew of the *s.s. Ragnar* this forenoon. The circumstances attending the rescue by the *Flora* may be recalled. As soon as news of the vessel's stranding was received by the agents in Hongkong they communicated with Commodore Lyon, through Vice-Consul Elisen, with a view to relief being dispatched to the crew on *Pattile Island*. At the time the cruiser *Flora* was on her way to Hongkong from Manila and when about 200 miles South of the Colony she was intercepted by a wireless message from Hongkong and ordered to proceed to the *Paracels*. The progress of her mission from day to day has since been reported in these columns with the happy result that the cruiser was successful in getting the crew off the island last evening and is now on her way to Hongkong. She is expected in port some time to-morrow.

## JUNKS IN DISTRESS.

The first report was given in last evening's *Hongkong Telegraph* before the arrival of the Ocean S.S. Co.'s *s.s. Calchas* in port, that that vessel signalled, when one mile off *Rock Light House*, that she had sighted several distressed junks requiring help some twenty-nine miles to the south of the Rock. As soon as the information reached the Harbour authorities, with commendable promptitude, the Colonial Government placed themselves in communication with the Naval Authorities for assistance to be forthwith dispatched to the fleet of distressed Chinese deep-sea vessels. At the same time negotiations were entered into with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., which concluded in the powerful tug *David Gillies* being chartered, provisioned and well supplied with stores, for a trip to *Gap Rock* and beyond with a view to render assistance to the junks in trouble. The *David Gillies* cast off her moorings at two o'clock this morning and proceeded with all speed Southward, the night being a bright one.

The tugboat was followed at half-past six this morning by two destroyers detailed for the special duty. They were the *Janus* and the *Handy*. Shortly after noon to-day word was received that the *Handy* was on her way back to Hongkong with a dismantled junk in tow. She went back again in the afternoon.

## THE DREDGER "ST. KNOX."

The work of lightening the dredger *St. Knox* of all the heavy gear on deck was proceeded with yesterday. Another attempt was made to get her off, but she still remains on dry land. It is believed that a fresh effort will be made to-day to tow the dredger into the harbour again.

## S.S. "TAK-HING."

Salvage operations to refloat the *s.s. Tak-hing*, ashore at Pak-kai, near Kowloon, have not yet commenced. According to latest reports, the owners have dispatched representatives to Kowloon to ascertain the condition of the vessel.

## CRUISE TO PILLAR POINT.

## ON THE GOVERNMENT TENDER "STANLEY."

When it became known that the *Stanley* was proceeding on a cruise to *Pillar Point* yesterday afternoon in search for derelicts, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* applied for and obtained permission to go out on board the tender. The nature of the work the *Stanley* had to perform was not, however, wholly of a recreative character, for the tender had received orders from the Harbour Department to investigate a danger to navigation as a result of last Tuesday's typhoon, which had been reported to the Harbour authorities earlier in the day by the skipper of one of the river-boats. Capt. Willoughby thus combined duty with pleasure. Shortly before two o'clock the *Stanley* left Douglas buoy, opposite the Harbour Office, and turned her nose in the direction of Cap-sui-mun. On the way, several fishing fleets were passed by the *Stanley*. The *Stanley* at first coasted round *Lan Tau Island* to *Chu Lu Kok*, but no signs of any wrecks were seen. Then she steered for *Sha Chau* and up to *Tung Ku*, but nothing came of this and the skipper was just beginning to growl at his bad luck when after having gone half-way across *Deep Bay* and as the *Stanley* was coasting round the mainland to *Pillar Point*, a junk's mast was sighted four feet above water and 8 in. thick. The mast appeared to belong to a large junk head east. A boat was lowered and the junk sounded, when it appeared to have some soft substance, presumably rice, which the junk must have been carrying at the time of her wreck. The mast was lying in six fathoms of water 1 mile W.S.W. from *Pillar Point*. The position of the protruding piece of timber was then entered on the chart after which the *Stanley* steered a course for Hongkong.

A little incident which occurred during the cruise of the *Stanley* is worthy of mention. When off *Tung Ku*, the *Stanley* spoke the yacht *Tsai*, belonging to the *Tamers*. The yacht was communicated with by means of semaphore. On board were Lieut.-Commander Acton, of the *Tamers*, and Staff Paymaster Walker. The party were on a pleasure cruise to the West River and were steering in the direction of a Chinese temple at *Shak Wan*. Asked if they had seen any wrecked junks, they signalled back the word "No."

The *Stanley* returned to Hongkong at half-past seven, after having covered about fifty miles.

## "WAKAMATSU'S" EXPERIENCE.

The *s.s. Wakamatsu* *Maru* arrived from Wakamatsu, Japan, to-day. The captain reports that, owing to the strong gale blowing, he had to anchor at Amoy for shelter.

## MANILA TELEGRAMS.

The telegram quoted below have been received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory:

October 23rd, 9.40 a.m.  
October 23rd, 9 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Northern Visayas or South-eastern Luzon moving W.N.W.

11.45 a.m.  
11.10 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon moving W.N.W.

## OBSERVATORY REPORT.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 23rd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen decidedly in the Philippines, and risen over China particularly in the North.

A typhoon, which is apparently moving in a W.N.W. direction, is approaching Southern Luzon.

The recent typhoon, which was shown as a weak depression over the Formosa Channel yesterday, has filled up.

Pressure is now high over China to the North of the Yangtze. It remains low to the N.E. of Japan.

Strong N. and N.E. winds to gales may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. to N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong to gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, N.E. winds, strong.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. winds, fresh.

## DESTRUCTION AT SUNNING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd October.

Yesterday morning a telegram was received by the Canton Viceroy from the Magistrate of Sunning reporting that, on the 20th instant, a typhoon struck his district and rain poured in torrents resulting in a disastrous flood which rose as high as nine feet above the normal level in the surrounding waters of the district city. Great destruction has been wrought to both life and property and also the paddy plantation, rather more serious than the disaster of last year.

## IMPLORING FOR RELIEF.

Later in the day a letter was received confirming the above telegram. The letter reported that the typhoon was over, but rain continued to fall. The Magistrate asked for assistance from the Canton authorities and the Central Relief Committee for the relief of the sufferers. By order of the Viceroy, the Kwangchow Prefect at once communicated with the Central Relief Committee regarding the disaster which had befallen the Sunning district. Last evening, on receipt of the communication, the Central Relief Committee held a meeting and early this morning a relief party was sent on board a launch with money, foodstuffs, etc., to proceed to that district to investigate into the condition of the people's privations and to relieve the sufferers. The Board of Reorganisation has also been instructed by the Viceroy to ship foodstuffs to the district to help the unfortunate.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

The Sunning Railway has sustained serious damage in several places, and traffic has been suspended till the necessary repairs have been effected.

## SAN WUI ALSO AFFECTED.

The district of San Wui has also been visited by the recent storm but no official report has yet reached Canton concerning the extent of damage done.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## PRATA ISLAND.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd October.  
The long-pending question of the Prata Islands having been settled by the payment of a sum of \$160,000 to the Japanese settlers on the land, H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun has given instructions to expectant prefect, Tai Hong, and Captain Wong Yan Tong to proceed on board the gunboat *Po Hui* to the islands in question for the purpose of taking over charge of them as within Chinese territorial waters as set forth in the agreement.

## LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the last ten days of the 8th moon as reported to the Viceroy by the Likin officials amounted to 31,277.6.8.0 taels.

## RESUMPTION OF DUTIES.

Tao-tai Chan Mong Tsang, who has been acting as Provincial Judge pending the arrival of Chin Fun Yin, will resume charge as Tao-tai for the Development of Native Industries on the 25th instant.

## SANITARY BOARD.

## TUESDAY'S MEETING.

The fortnightly meetings of the Sanitary Board will, until further notice, be held at the Council Chamber, C.S.O. The next meeting will take place on Tuesday, 26th instant, at 3.45 p.m. The orders of the day are as follows:—

Correspondence relative to the slaughter-houses by-laws.

Correspondence relative to the by-law for the prevention of mosquito breeding.

Correspondence relative to the hours for opening and closing the Central Market.

Also for a proposed bill in Arsenal Street. Application for permission to re-open a wall in the Tung Wah Hospital.

Mortally return from Macao for the weeks ending 6th and 11th October, 1909.

Mortally return for the week ending 23rd September and for the month ending 30th September, 1909.

Rat returns for the weeks ending 6th and 11th October, 1909.

## Armed Robbery in Des Voeux Road.

## SHOPKEEPER AND FOKIS TIED WITH WIRE.

LONG-COATED CHINAMAN, REMOVE \$1,000.

An armed robbery of a very daring character was perpetrated shortly before eight o'clock last night at No. 292, Des Voeux Road West. It appears that at about 7.45 p.m., a Chinaman attired in a silk long-coat entered the house in question, which is a mat-dealer's establishment, and asked two of the *fohis* if their master was named Li. Just then, nine other men rushed into the room and before the two *fohis* knew where they were, they were seized, gagged and their hands bound with wire. The robbers then went upstairs, where they found the master of the shop; his brother and four *fohis*. One of the robbers was armed with a revolver, while four or five of them had knives. The men tied their victims' hair with wire and threw a blanket over them. They then searched the master for the safe key, with which they opened the safe and extracted therefrom \$1,000 in money. The robbers also broke open several boxes, from which they stole some rolls of silk and a quantity of clothing, of a total value of \$190. As the robbers were about to leave, a visitor entered the room and as he refused to be gagged, he was stabbed in several places, after which, the robbers departed.

The Police are making investigations.

## THE STOWAWAY CASH.

## APPLICATIONS FOR A RE-HEARING.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood (Second Magistrate) in the Police Court this morning, applications were made for a re-hearing in the case in which four Chinamen are charged with stowing away on board the *s.s. Eastern* on the 13th inst. and another Chinaman for aiding and abetting. It will be recalled that some time ago, six men were brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood charged with being stowaways on board the *s.s. Eastern*, of whom two were awarded nine months each. His Worship reserved his decision in respect of the remaining four men pending the hearing of a charge against the person for aiding and abetting. It appears that the men were taken to the *Eastern* and put into a coal bunker, where, however, they did not remain long, for the close atmosphere prevailing there drove them on deck, where they were arrested.

Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. J. Hanson, Stokes and Master) prosecuted, while Messrs. M. Reader Harris, F. C. Barlow, F. X. d'Almeida and E. Davidson appeared for the four alleged stowaways, and Mr. Eldon Putter represented the aider and abettor.

Mr. Davidson stated on behalf of one of the defendants that he was only nineteen years of age and that he had no voice in the matter. He was simply taken to the ship and put in a coal bunker. Thus the defendant was not a stowaway but was made a stowaway. He asked his Worship to reconsider his decision on the point of law—whether there was sufficient evidence to prove intent.

The prosecution called one of the defendants to the witness-box. He stated that he knew the aider and abettor and had paid him \$200, in return for which the latter guaranteed to secure a passage for him to Australia or America. Witness was given some clothing to be worn on board and was given to understand that cabins had been secured for the whole party. When they arrived on the ship, they were told to sit down in the firemen's quarters. Witness refused to comply with the request and was struck.

The case was remanded for a week.

## CHRISTMAS MAIL.

## P. O. NOTIFICATION.

We have received the following notification from the Postmaster General:—

The public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this office at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 12th of November, 1909. In order to facilitate the work and avoid delay it is requested that parcels be posted before the above date. The parcel mail by the long sea route via Gibraltar is due in London on the 18th of December. Parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra fee of 60 cents; such parcels are due to reach London on or about the 10th of December with the Letter Mail. Parcels containing gold or silver must be insured for at least part of their value. All insured parcels must be sealed. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of some device. This device must be the same on each seal. Straight, curved or crossed lines are not admissible. Buttons or coins must not be used for sealing.

The clerks of this Post Office are strictly forbidden to seal parcels for the public or to affix stamps on letters or parcels.

Parcels that in the opinion of the officer accepting the same do not comply with the regulations will not be accepted.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 11 of 1909, entitled an ordinance to regulate the construction and management of railways.

At the recent audience with the Law Revision Commissioners, the Prince Regent commanded them not to disregard the Chinese morals and teaching of several thousand years' standing in their revision of the laws.

RETURNING from their honeymoon, a Suederland bride and bridegroom prepared for their house-warming party and laid out all the wedding presents. They left the house for a short time, and on returning found that the gifts had vanished and the ceiling and walls were plastered with blackmages and jellies intended for the feast.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

## THE TYPHOON.

So all-cyclical forecasts about a clean sheet being presented for 1909 had their bottom knocked out on Tuesday afternoon, when the long-expected terror swooped down upon the Colony with a vengeance. To the mind of several griffins, Hongkong's annual cyclonic visitation was somewhat of a novelty, but from the point of view of residents, the typhoon was by no means an untried blessing. Fortunately, the Observatory issued a warning of the impending storm in proper time and, consequently, a recurrence of the disastrous events of 1906 was averted. To Mr. Figg and his staff of able meteorologists, credit is due for the conscientious performance of their duties, which undoubtedly accounted for the comparatively small loss to shipping and property. While on the subject of hydrography, the following lines taken from a home contemporary are distinctly appropriate: "If the wish contained in the poetical effusion were to be realised in its entirety, then Hongkong would become an El Dorado to which people would flock in thousands. Here goes!"

"If winter and summer could only be placed in a tumbler and shaken together, The world we inhabit would surely be graced by more satisfactory weather."

## THE BUDGET DEBATE.

After a week's postponement, the Appropriation Bill came before the Legislative Council on Thursday last, when a full-fledged discussion took place in respect of its contents. The indomitable Mr. Murray Stewart was again in the van of the un-official army and his acrid criticism of a section of the local Press in which had appeared certain correspondence on the subject of the liquor duties were "something fierce." The question of the removal of the clock-tower, which has now become as old as the dodo, also came in for attention, but we have yet to wait for the removal of an eye-sore which is well-nigh becoming intolerable. The news that His Excellency has cabled to the Secretary of State regarding his much-talked-of "substantial contribution" was read with satisfaction and it only remains to be seen whether the old tale is to be repeated that promises are made of pie-crust. "We hope not."

## CHINESE GALLANTRY.

The gentle art of gallantry is evidently unknown among Chinese of the coolie class. A Chinese woman carrying her master's mid-day meal had the misfortune the other day to slip at the foot of Battery Path and some of the contents in the tiffin receptacles was seen to roll down the roadway, which the dame industriously collected and replaced in the receptacles. The lines of grinning sickle coolies, instead of proceeding to the assistance of the unfortunate woman, gave vent to all sorts of weird noises. The woman's thoughts have not been recorded. Neither have those of her lord and master, who had the novel experience of having to use his digestive organs for a quantity of grit which formed an ingredient of his mid-day meal.

## BLOW WINTER WINDS!

Already, residents have experienced a spell of winter weather. "We are just beginning to feel the blood chugging in our veins and after the long sultry season, we are becoming conscious of the sheer joy of living. Breezes are in evidence and the light postage material has been discarded for the warmth-producing tweed. What with a series of dances and the excellent amusement provided by our old friend the A.D.O., we are promised a successful season and are February is out the average individual who takes an interest in life will have been loaded with good things."

## STOWAWAYS FOR AUSTRALIA.

The case which occupied the attention of Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy the other day once more illustrates the difficulty experienced by the Commonwealth Government in putting a stop to the practice of smuggling Chinese into Australia. It was not so long ago that a sensation was caused in Sydney by the discovery of Oriental stowaways on board the *s.s. Eastern*, and, curiously enough, six Chinamen were unearthed the other day on the same ship through the vigilance of the local detective staff. There is little doubt that the stowaways would have succeeded in reaching the Commonwealth had it not been for a fortuitous circumstance, which took the form of a rally to the deck from the coal bunker in which the men were hidden owing to the intolerable atmosphere



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

## PRINCE ITO IN MANCHURIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 22nd October.

The Waiwupu deputed Chow Yulum to leave Peking on the 21st inst. for Mukden to welcome Prince Ito of Japan on his visit to Manchuria.

## INCREASE OF DUTIES.

## ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 22nd October.

The Grand Council has requested the Foreign Ministers at Peking to submit to it their proposals regarding the abolition of likin and the increase of duties, so as to enable it to adopt such methods as may be best suited to the circumstances.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

## THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 22nd October.

Owing to the disagreement of the Foreign Powers in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway Loan the Waiwupu finds it extremely difficult to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

## LIQUOR DUTIES.

## COMMENT IN JAPAN.

A message from Hongkong in a London paper states that owing to the necessity of providing for a deficiency in the revenue due to the gradual suppression of opium and other abuses, the Legislative Council has unanimously passed the second reading of a Bill providing for the collection of a duty on intoxicating liquors, the annual amount to be derived from which is estimated at \$1,000,000 (£87,500). It is added: "The mercantile community view the measure with grave apprehension, as they consider that it sacrifices the hitherto unfettered freedom of the port." This is curious. Three or four years ago, at the height of the tariff agitation in England, a plebiscite was taken in Hongkong, when a large majority was cast in favour of Tariff Reform. We (*Japan Chronicle*) remarked on this at the time as a somewhat surprising vote for a community which owed its prosperity entirely to free trade and to the fact that not a single Customs duty was imposed, thus making Hongkong the great centre of distribution for Southern China. It was replied by one of the Hongkong papers that the vote only had reference to the home country. Now that it is proposed to place a duty on a certain commodity imported into Hongkong, it would seem that the opinion of Hongkong on the question of tariffs has somewhat changed.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON THE PACIFIC.

## AN "EMPEROR" RECORD.

Since the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* left Yokohama for Vancouver on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at noon, several wireless messages have been sent back to Yokohama, reporting favourable weather conditions and the progress of the ship from day to day. The last message received is of exceptional interest, as it gives the distance of the *Empress of India*, as 1,500 miles from the northern land station. This Marconi message was sent at 11.20 p.m. on Saturday, the 6th inst., or four days and a half after departure from Yokohama, and was received at 1.45 a.m. on Sunday, the 7th inst. As the Canadian Pacific steamers take the shortest distance across the Pacific by the Great Circle Track, their route takes them close to the Aleutian Islands when half-way over. It is during this interval that the East and West-bound steamers cross and regularly interchange wireless messages. As an instance of the practical value of the wireless messages the *Japan Gazette* learns that a large shipper of valuable cargo by the *Empress of India* received cable instructions two days after the steamer had sailed to hasten the cargo forward by the Canadian Pacific fast train service from Vancouver. These instructions were at once passed on by wireless message to the *Empress of India* and within a few hours reply was received that the instructions were fully understood and would be carried out. The importance of facilities of this kind will no doubt continue to be appreciated by the shippers and consignees of valuable cargo, from the Orient, as well as by travellers by the well-known Canadian Pacific route.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

## LAST-NIGHT'S EVENTS.

When it had been announced that a benefit performance was to be tendered to the immortal "Bob," and that the grey-haired "Colonel" had decided to take an active part in the evening's entertainment, the numerous friends and acquaintances of the popular circus-proprietor confidently anticipated a veritable treat and, we are glad to say, their wish was fully realised last night, when the special performance came off. To add to the fun of the evening, the services of the Phillip Sisters and Messrs. Lewis and Marriott were secured, and these proved the success which they deserved to be.

In the course of the evening, the genial "Bob" appeared before the audience in various capacities. The "Colonel" commenced his arduous duties with a few preliminaries and before the audience had time to say "Jack Robinson," the "Colonel" jumped over the ring with the agility of a deer and took up a position near the entrance to the ring, so that none could grumble and everybody could hear. The "Colonel" then set to business and started a gaping audience by treating them to a comic song in a rich baritone voice in which he told them all about Jones and Brown and how to "do it." In spite of the "Colonel's" advanced years, his little ditty was rendered with a vim which was decidedly refreshing and which must have made the "Colonel" feel a boy again.

Later in the evening, the "Colonel" acted as referee in a sparring exhibition given by Bill Lewis and Kid Marriott, and his discharge of this duty was characterized by the impartiality and keen judgment (sic) of the professional.

As to the performance itself, the usual high standard of excellence was sustained and the several changes introduced were thoroughly appreciated. To-night, an amateur riding contest limited to six entries takes place. For the information of our readers, we may state that the famous Bandmaster Bruce, after a prolonged absence of seventeen years, has returned, and will conduct the orchestra. The new clown-Hayes will make his first appearance to-night. The services of a number of new artists from Australia have also been secured, who arrived yesterday on board the s.s. *Changsha*. To-morrow night, a special performance will be given.

## OPIMUM IN CHINA.

## INCREASED IMPORT AT SWATOW.

Mr. P. F. Hauser, British Consul at Swatow, in his report on the trade for Swatow for 1900, supplies the following interesting information on Chinese opium:

"As a contribution to the opium question the following figures may be of interest. In 1903 the import of native drug was 79,599 lbs. In 1905 the import had risen to 403,816 lbs. and in 1906 to 433,466 lbs. In the following year when the anti-opium regulations began to be enforced the quantity imported fell to 245,466 lbs., but this year it has again risen to 303,467 lbs. Of this opium the bulk, 273,667 lbs. (increase of 47,867 lbs.) came from Szechuan, 9,333 lbs. (increase of 5,467 lbs.) from Yunnan and 19,467 lbs. (increase of 3,867 lbs.) from Kiangsu. In addition to the import of the above opium from other parts of China it has to be borne in mind that opium of excellent quality, said to be nearly equal to Yunnan drug, is still being grown to a considerable extent in this district in spite of all official proclamations to the contrary. Thus, to the neighbourhood of Hwang-Kang, and the upper parts of the Jao-Ping district, the poppy is said to be cultivated all over the country, and twice as much as in former years. In a recent proclamation the Jao-Ping magistrate complains that all his previous proclamations have been disregarded by the people, and that orders to cease growing the poppy have been only nominally complied with. He goes on to say that he should by rights have the last planted crop rooted up and destroyed, but that in consideration of the poverty of the people and the expense already incurred by the various villagers throughout the district in planting the poppy, he will only call upon them to report the area under cultivation. As soon as the crop has been gathered in the ensuing spring all poppy cultivation is to be entirely discontinued in future, and cereals planted instead, under penalty of confiscation of the land. On the other hand, numerous cases have been reported from other districts where the penalty of confiscation has actually been enforced. It may, in fact, almost be said that where cultivation has been suppressed it is only because the opium produced is of poor quality and hardly worth growing in any case, whilst in the Jao-Ping district, the produce of which fetches a comparatively high price, it will probably be long before cultivation is entirely suppressed.

"The figures above given hardly bear out the statement that there has been a decrease in the local demand of at least 10 per cent. The explanation may possibly be found in the extensive smuggling trade in opium carried on from this port with Singapore and other Straits Settlements, and notably with Bangkok."

This Governor has ordered that the two existing Government mortuaries at West Point, Victoria, and Yaumati, Kowloon, respectively, be set apart for the reception of dead bodies for post mortem examinations and has appointed Dr. E. A. Shaw, R.N., and Dr. J. C. Thomson to be Medical Officers in Victoria, and Dr. W. W. Pearse and Dr. J. W. Hartley to be Medical Officers at Kowloon. Dr. W. W. Pearse and Dr. J. W. Hartley have also been appointed Medical Officers at Kowloon, for the purpose of instituting inquiries with a view to ascertaining the true cause of death of any person who has not been attended during his last illness by a registered Medical practitioner and of reporting thereon to the Head of the Sanitary Department or to a Registrar of Deaths.

## OPIMUM SMOUGLING.

## FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT MANILA.

Louis T. Grant, one of the defendants in the famous Grant-Kennedy smuggling case, this morning retraced some of his testimony previously given at the trial, and admitted under oath that he had been connected with the beginning with the attempt to smuggle into the port last July opium and cocaine which, according to expert testimony, was worth, in Manila, over P100,000, reports the *Manila Times* of 18th inst.

Grant, has not entirely recovered from the collapse which he suffered nine days ago and which confined him to his bed, but he was able this morning to talk intelligently and his testimony was taken at his rooms at the Nevada Hotel, whence the court adjourned at 11.30 this morning. The testimony was taken at his bedside.

Contrary to expectation, Judge Southworth, who is conducting the prosecution, will ask the court to impose the same sentence upon the two defendants, claiming that they are both guilty to the same degree. He will make no recommendation as to the sentence to be imposed.

The session of the court this morning was opened in the ante-room adjoining the bedroom of Louis T. Grant. The defence introduced translations of telegrams which had passed between Grant and Wm. Barker and Company, of Hongkong, the shippers of the contraband. This evidence was very damaging to Grant, as tending to refute his statement on the witness stand that he did not know of the shipment until after it arrived in Manila. The original messages were in cipher, but they were translated by the Western Union and A.B.C. codes. All refer to the preparation of the opium and cocaine for shipment to Manila.

The prosecuting attorney then stated that the defendant Grant was too ill to even leave his bed, and the court adjourned to his bedside, where his testimony was taken. The prosecuting attorney stated that the defendant desired to explain some of his former testimony and to withdraw some of his statements made previously at the trial.

Under oath, Grant said: "I stated the other day that I did not know anything about the shipment of opium and cocaine from Hongkong. This is partly true and partly not true. The truth is that both Kennedy and myself knew of the shipment and we fixed up the thing between us. We both knew it was coming through by a prior arrangement for its preparation and shipment to Manila."

"There were also some telegrams passed between ourselves and Wm. Barker and Co. at Hongkong. These were all sent by me after consulting with Kennedy. I always consulted with him beforehand when the telegrams were sent."

Mr. Southworth: "I will ask you to state when you gave the first information that you knew of this opium being prepared for shipment to Manila, either to your counsel or to the prosecuting attorney."

Grant: "About three days ago. I told both my counsel and the prosecuting attorney the truth about the shipment."

Mr. Southworth: "Did you tell us before or after testifying in this case?"

Grant: "After."

The testimony was objected to by Judge Waite, Kennedy's counsel, on the ground of incompetency. He said: "I move that all of this testimony which the defendant Grant has just given be stricken from the record, on the ground that his evidence cannot be accepted against his co-defendant. The ruling of the court was reserved."

The court then adjourned to the court-house, for a hearing of the arguments. Judge Waite said that he recognized the right of the prosecution to open the argument and to close it, but that he should like to be informed as to the position of the prosecution with reference to the two defendants. Judge Southworth said: "The contention of the prosecution in this case is that the defendant Grant went to Hongkong on or about June 15 of this year, to buy a boiler for the Philippine Gold-Dredging Company, and that while there he simply bought the boiler and the legitimate fixtures for the same, such as fire bricks, fire clay, etc., and that after returning to Manila he and Kennedy entered into an agreement to have opium shipped to Manila in tubes and other pieces of machinery; and that he arranged with a party or parties in Hongkong to prepare and ship the opium, acting in conjunction and collusion with the defendant Kennedy, whose letters introduced here and his own testimony on the witness stand corroborate Grant's testimony as to his participation in the offence."

"The contention is that Kennedy and Grant are equally guilty in the illegal importation. They are co-conspirators. Grant acted for Kennedy and Kennedy acted for Grant throughout the deal which was formed and existed for the purpose of delivering opium to Manila; that there was an effort on the part of Grant to deliver the opium to Manila in accordance with a prior arrangement made with Kennedy and both are equally guilty. That is the position of the prosecution."

Mr. O'Brien, for the defence, outlined, briefly, the contention of the defence. He admitted that there had been a prior arrangement between Kennedy and Grant to bring the opium into Manila, but the deal was to have been engineered by Grant, and that Kennedy was merely to buy a certain quantity of the opium when it was delivered to him at Manila. He said that Kennedy had nothing to do with the arrangements for the shipment; and that on the contrary he had sent definite instructions to Hongkong not to pay anything on account of the shipment; that Kennedy was to buy only four of the tubes, and not eight, and that for this he had arranged to pay P18,000 when delivered safely to him. He said that his client had nothing to do with the actual importation of the drug. Continuing, he said:

"The customs regulations define the crime of illegal importation, and we do not have to go

to any law books to find out what importation consists of. Kennedy is here charged with the importation of opium, and we insist that he had nothing to do with the importation itself; he did not own it, nor did he advance any money for its purchase or make any arrangements for its shipment. The defence has blindly gone into the bank and into the office of the cable company, trying to get information that would throw light on this case. Everything that we have found corroborates the testimony of Kennedy on the witness stand."

The following are translations of the cablegrams which passed between Grant and Wm. Barker and Company, and which were introduced in evidence this morning:

From Grant to Barker dated Manila, June 28: "In reply to your letter of twenty-first, what is the total cost of brackets? How much do they hold?"

From Grant to Barker, dated Manila, July 6: "Consider price extravagant. Price here is seven-tenths ounce. Cannot offer more than ten. Will take the lot at this price. Will be able to use. Prepare."

From Grant to Barker, dated Manila July 7: "Take the entire lot at this price. Have forwarded draft for approximate amount."

Grant to Barker, dated Manila July 15: "Prepare coverings. Ship July 20. Draw with documents attached for value coverings on me International. Turn over to Castro to buy for my account and risk two thousand. Advise by telegraph if all above will be done or not. Also, how many pounds coverings contain."

Grant to Barker, dated Manila, August 2: "Custom house authorities have sent agent in order to make investigation. Keep quiet. If any question should arise as to shipment, shift, colemans, which were made to order for Chinese agent of Francisco. It is reported that correspondence has been seized at that end. Advise by telegraph what has happened."

From Barker to Grant, dated Hongkong, July 27: "Items not yours shipped by Lanching consigned to Francisco as per our letter of advice. Not yet had time to make thorough search. Astonished news."

## MR. CRANE'S RECALL.

## OFFICIAL STORY OF MINISTER'S INDICATION.

Chicago, Oct. 17.

Mr. Knox, U.S. Secretary of State, has published an official statement relating to the dismissal of Mr. Crane, Minister to China. The statement is to the following effect:—"In accordance with custom, the Department of State has instituted investigations into the Manchurian Agreements recently signed between Japan and China in order to ascertain that the contents of the Agreements were not prejudicial to the interests of the United States or in conflict with the 'open door' and 'equal opportunity' principle. These investigations have not yet been concluded. Mr. Crane, who called at the Department of State, was duly informed that the investigations were in progress. Without consulting the authorities of the Department and forgetting that he was himself an official connected with the Department of State, Mr. Crane published a statement in a newspaper to the effect that the U. S. Government was making preparations to lodge a protest against certain provisions of the Sino-Japanese Agreement, and that the presentation of the protest was now only awaiting his (Mr. Crane's) arrival at his post as an official who was to negotiate the matter. This statement was almost simultaneously published in the Press of the Western States of America and in the Japanese Press. Thereupon the Department of State recalled Mr. Crane to Washington. On the 10th instant Mr. Knox met Mr. Crane and requested an explanation. Mr. Crane admitted that he had made the statement to a journalist and that it had been published by the Press and intimidated his willingness to resign his post. Mr. Knox thereupon deemed it necessary to accept Mr. Crane's resignation."

New York, October 17th.

The resignation of Mr. Crane, U.S. Minister to China, will, it is thought, cause a collision between President Taft and Secretary Knox, as by the action taken by the State Department the policy of the United States regarding China has been exposed.

Mr. Crane resents the action taken by Mr. Knox. He furthermore says that he sent in his resignation before Mr. Knox advised him to do so.

Mr. Crane has addressed a memorial to President Taft pointing out that he acted under the latter's directions, but that the Secretary of State strongly opposed his action, with the result that he felt compelled to resign. The Department of State might think the course taken justifiable, but from a personal point of view he was not satisfied with the treatment meted out to him. In view of the condition under which he had accepted the office, he had not supposed that such treatment would be likely to be experienced. He thanked the President for the kindness received from him, and at the same time submitted all the questions to his judgment.

In an interview Mr. Crane declared that it was the State Department which was exposing the secret which he is blamed for publishing. President Taft had instructed him to endeavour to maintain the enthusiasm of the American people on the question of China, and he had done nothing more than carry out the instructions he had received.—*Japan Chronicle*.

It is the intention of the Governor to make an order, on the 23rd day of April, 1910, directing the removal of all graves in Mount Caroline Cemetery which are within the areas coloured blue on a plan of the said cemetery, which may be seen during office hours at the offices of the Sanitary Department, Balaconfield, in the City of Victoria. Such order will be made for the purpose of executing a public work, namely, the proper laying out of such areas, in terraces, for future burials.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## LOST.

SOME KEYS on a CHAIN. Small reward to finder.

J. S. B.  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1900. [731]

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held on the Volunteer Parade Ground TO-NIGHT, October 23rd, at 9.15 P.M. in aid of the funds of the Diocesan Girls' Orphanage.

Admission.....\$1.  
Tickets to be obtained at Volunteer Head Quarters or from Members of the Committees of the Orphanage and Ladies' Benevolent Society.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1900. [697]

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Under the Patronage of  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A BAZAAR AND FANCY FETE, promoted by the above, will be held (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers, Hongkong Volunteer Corps) on the Volunteer Parade Ground, on SATURDAY, October 30th, from 2.30 to 7 P.M.

Many Novelties suitable for Christmas presents.

4 P.M.—Variety Entertainment (arranged by Miss Ella Rowe).

6.15—Play "A Pair of Lucifers" (Cast: Mrs. Worthington and Captain Baird, The Buffs).

If wet, the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Head Quarters.

Proceeds to be divided amongst various local charities for children; and the Hongkong Cot in the M. C. L. Home at Ottershaw, Surrey.

NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1900. [721]

## Intimations.

We have received a new shipment of extra choice

## ENGLISH BACON

75 cents per lb.

THE  
DAIRY FARM Co.,  
LIMITED

Hongkong, 19th October, 1900. [580]

## ASAHI

BEER

## SAPPORO

BEER

TO BE OBTAINED  
FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

## HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

Location of our Tents:—

TRAMWAY TERMINUS, KENNEDY TOWN.

LAST 4 NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
FIRST AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST

(LIMITED TO SIX ENTRIES).

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet, three times round the Arena, aided by the mechanic.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
NEW ARTISTES: DIUK HAYES.  
AUSTRALIA'S RENOWNED TALKING AND KNOCKABOUT CLOWN.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, SUNDAY.  
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1900.

## THE SENSATIONAL NIGHT.

A well-known Local Gentleman will enter the DEN and drive TWO FULLY GROWN TIGERS HARNESSSED TO A CHARIOT.

## SPECIAL MATINEE

And Absolutely the Last of the Season

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 26TH.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

NOTICE—Special Trains running before and after performance.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.

Proprietress.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1900.

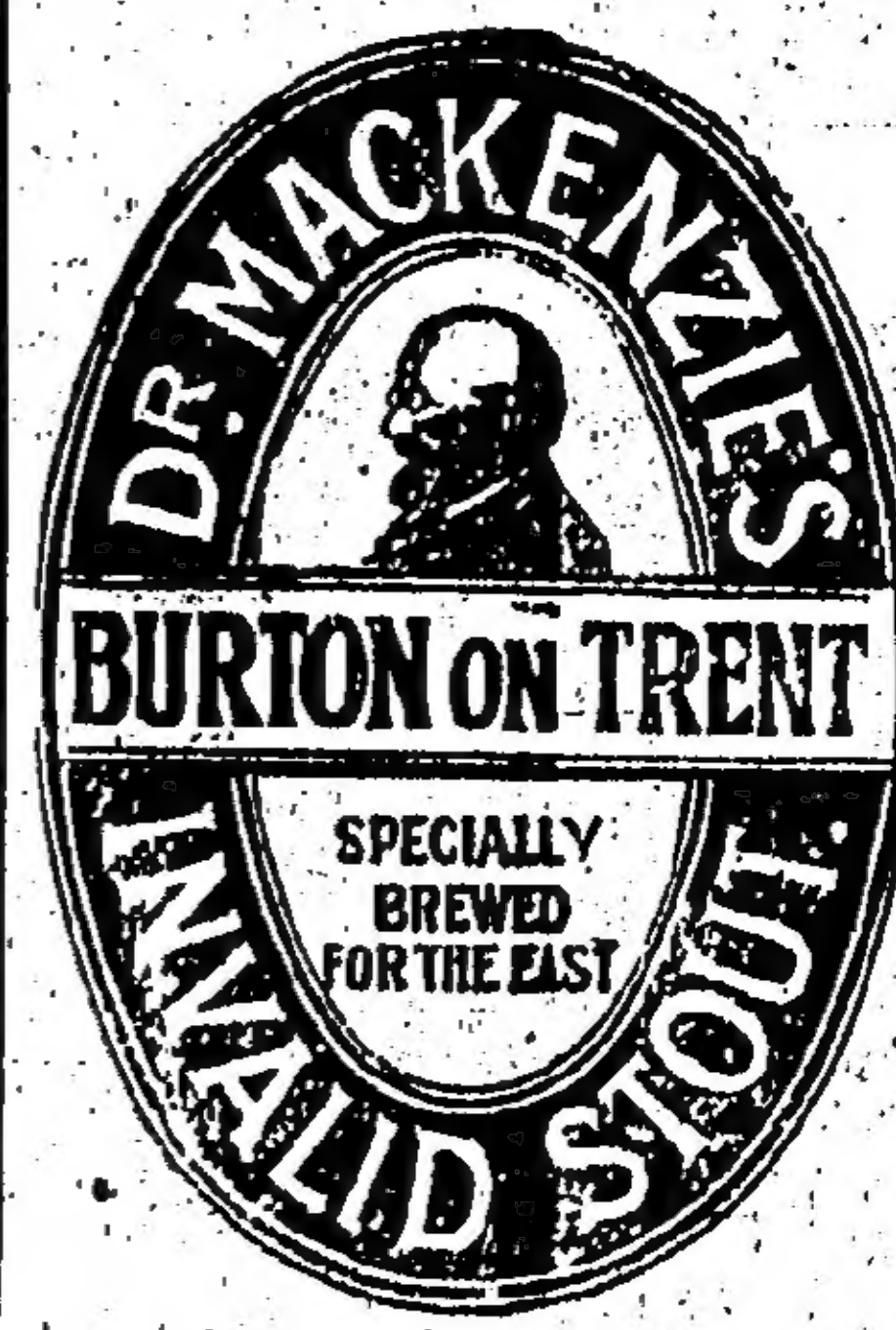
COL. BOB LOVE.

Sole Manager.

B. ALTON.

Advance Representative.

[684]

DR. MACKENZIE'S  
INVALID STOUT.

ANALYSIS OF TWO SAMPLES OF THE  
STOUT BY THE GOVERNMENT  
ANALYST ON THE 8th OCTOBER, 1900.

100 Fluid parts of the samples contain:—

	A	B
Solid Matter	5.00	4.97
Free Acid as Acetic	.21	.21
Ash	.81	.81
Percentage of Alcohol	5.65	5.50
Specific Gravity at 15.6°C	1.009	1.009
Arsenic	Absent	Absent

The Government Analyst certified that the results showed that the Samples were both good and sound.

Per Dozen Quarts

Pints

Splits

Sole Agents—

H. PRICE & CO., LD.,  
WINE MERCHANTS,  
15 Queen's Road.

Telephone No. 155.

[Hongkong, 21st October, 1900]



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of  
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.  
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B.  
(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, NOV. 6TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 3RD.
"MONTEAGLE" SUNDAY, NOV. 21ST.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 31ST.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, DEC. 4TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 28TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JAN. 16TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John with the Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of India" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.  
HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... 45.  
Via New York ..... 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—  
W. W. GRADY, G.K., General Traffic Agent,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	"YUNYANG"	MONDAY, 25th Oct., 3 P.M.
HONGKONG	"HONGKONG"	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., 11 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSHAN"	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN, W'HAWEI & CHEFOO	"CHONGSHAN"	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., 5 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KUBE	"FOOKSANG"	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI & MOJI		

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Katsung*, *Hongkong* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe, there is a 10 days' stay in Japan. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried on board for First-class Passengers, and are fitted with superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Vancouver, Port, Chafon, Tientsin & Newchwang. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**,  
General Managers.  
Telephone No. 61.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	24th Oct., Daylight.
AMOI & CHINKIANG	"KANSHU"	24th Oct., " "
MANILA	"KANSHU"	24th Oct., 3 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"YUNYANG"	25th Oct., 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	25th Oct., " "
SHANGHAI	"CHINCHUA"	25th Oct., " "
SHANGHAI	"CHINCHUA"	25th Oct., " "
MANILA	"TAMING"	2nd Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	4th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"CHANGSHA"	5th Nov., " "

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

## SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chowan*, *Linton*, *Chinkiang*)—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land-passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

## CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
APDI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 30th Oct., at Noon.
LAURO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 6th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SEWELL TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 100.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE,  
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, SALINA CRUZ  
and MANZANILLO (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail 16th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	" 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	" 5th Feb., 1910, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

**K. MATSUDA,**  
Manager.

TOYO-KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans-Pacific service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. K. Hutchingson	4,410	SATURDAY, 6th Nov., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI & SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJO MARU" H. Murayama	MONDAY, 25th Oct., at 5 P.M.
ANPING Via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Captain T. Sugi	WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct., at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"HAKATA MARU" Capt. J. Dring, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct., at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.O. & SEATTLE, Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA	"IYO MARU" Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 10th Dec., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	"KAGA MARU" Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	"SHINANO MARU" Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	"YAWATA MARU" Capt. T. Shikine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	"MOVORI MARU" Capt. J. O. Richards, Tons 4000	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	"BINGO MARU" Capt. A. Christiansen, Tons 6500	SATURDAY, 30th Oct., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	"KAMO MARU" Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	SATURDAY, 20th Nov., at Daylight.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	"CEYLON MARU" Capt. Fred. Pyle, Tons 6000	MONDAY, 25th Oct., 5 P.M.

1 Cargo only.

1 Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

## EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUERZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Kitano Maru	(Capt. F. R. Cors)	About Wednesday, 17th November.
Hirano Maru	(Capt. H. Fraser)	About Wednesday, 15th December.
Kamo Maru	(Capt. F. L. Sommer)	About Wednesday, 12th Jan., 1910.
Mishima Maru	(Capt. A. R. Moske)	About Wednesday, 9th Feb., 1910.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chamber Road.

T. KURUMOTO,  
Manager.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America, and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE  
via  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
<i>Kumeric</i> ...	6,252	J. Mathie ...	18th Nov. 1909
<i>Aymeric</i> ...	4,303	Boyd .....	16th Dec 1910
<i>Suvero</i> ...	6,252	S. Shotton ...	13th Jan. 1910
<i>Oceano</i> ...	4,657	F. W. Davies	10th Feb.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For information, apply to

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
General Agents.

111 Buildings.  
111 1087, 23rd October, 1909.

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"  
Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above on or about 23rd inst.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers.

FARE TO LONDON ..... £35.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1909.

## FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

## THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"  
Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at Noon.

This steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return Tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909.

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## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUERZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:  
S.S. "GHAZEE" ..... About 13th Nov.

For Freight and further information, apply to

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1909.

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## CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

## REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU,  
CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL OLRV,"  
Captain Privat.

For further particulars apply to

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,**  
Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

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## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ..... Capt. E. W. WALLEN

"KWONG SAI" ..... Capt. E. S. GROVE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single journey ..... \$4.

Meals ..... \$1.35 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

**YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.**  
and  
**SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.**  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1909.

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## Shipping—Steamers.



## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND

LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA

PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERI-

CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

"DELHI,"  
Captain G. W. Gordon, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this

for BOMBAY, etc., on SATURDAY, the 30th

October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo

for the above Ports in connection with the

Company's S.S. *China*, 7,925 tons, from

Colombo, Passengers accommodation in which

is secured before departure from Hong-

kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France

and Tea for London (under assignment)

will be transhipped at Colombo into the

Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles

and London, other Cargo for London, etc., will

be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Mallow*, due in London on 11th December, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1909.







COMPANIA GENERAL DE  
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DE FILIPINAS.

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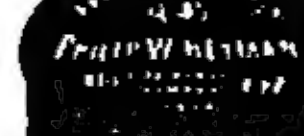
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**BARRETTO & CO.,**  
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*Denmarks Pride*



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**SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.** 858

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TYPEWRITERS  
WITH ALL REQUISITES.  
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SIEMSEN & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS.

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest improvements and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology and therapeutics, without causing any ill-effects, cures the following troubles incident to over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and exhaustion of modern life. Sleeplessness, trepidations, palpitations, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily exhaustion, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous irritability, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden awakenings, disordered or defective hearing, total or partial memory, inability to concentrate the mind, or to enjoy life, fits, tics, nervousness, or restlessness that can find no relief, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysterical painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other ailments of the nervous system exhaustively cured by this remedy. It restores the vitality of the system, gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening and wasting diseases, (voluntary, involuntary, loss of, etc.), restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out and exhausted.

# VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No exposure to the sunbath into which it is plunged, and the penetration to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, paling faces, are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhoea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, diarrhoeas, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad brucitis, abscesses, ulcers, gonorrhoea, gleet or Dyschrysis, and improves the general health, and thereby makes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hoarseness, stricture, and spermatorrhoea, and all other diseases, the precursor of consumption.

**CAUTION.**—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually of a vegetable nature) under the name of "VETARZO." The bottles of the genuine medicine are stamped with the name of the Government stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direct order of the India Government Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark.

**COMMON SENSE IN A HUTSHELL.**—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depravities of spirit, want of rest and energy, and physical debility, due to overwork and full directions for removing these disqualifications, and restoring the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure it at once in plain English. Agents for all medicines. Price 10 Anna Post Free.

**The VETARZO Dispensary Co., Gospey Coy., London.**

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(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

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By Order,  
**THE MANAGER,**  
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG, TWO DECEMBER, 1905.



# The Hongkong Telegraph

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

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with the consequent result of an appearance before the magistrate next morning and a fine. Jones wants this suppressed in the day's police news, but is quite willing to read about Brown's little police court episode. In point of fact, neither Jones nor Brown ought to be considered at all, because part of the punishment of high spirits over-night is not only a bad head in the morning but a facial proclamation to the world of the now shameful fact. Publication in the newspaper of a misdemeanor is part of the punishment; it may be the greater part, and the journalist has no more right to consider the feelings of the guilty than has the judge on the Bench. If he does agree to suppress one conviction, there immediately crop up a score of others, to claim the same treatment and what may be a perfectly honest exercise of discretion is put down to favoritism, if something more venial is not suggested. Even in such a small matter, it is not at all certain that silence is for the public good. In larger matters the question becomes more momentous. Leaving out those cases in which the evidence is such as to be an offence to public decency—which again is a decision which can be readily cavilled at as in many divorce cases for instance—one comes to sedition, blasphemy, political murder, anarchy, and cases in which half-witted persons commit horrible crimes for the sake of notoriety. The reference is obviously to the Wyllie murder case, when a muddle-headed Indian brought the sentence of capital punishment on his head. It was argued in this case that full publicity of a carefully prepared inflammatory speech might stir the blood of thousands of his native fellow creatures, and inspire them to a like deed of wicked and useless violence. It was seriously proposed that the editors of newspapers should impose on themselves a voluntary censorship to prevent the publication of seditious or revolutionary speeches, disloyal sentiments, incitements to murder, and such like. The programme of a Press League of silence at first sight looks an attractive one; self-imposed, it avoids all appearance of muzzling the press; if agreed to by a majority of the responsible newspapers, it would largely but not entirely prevent the dissemination of mischievous statements. On reflection, however, it becomes less attractive. For perfectly simple reasons the British Courts of Law are thrown open to the public, the sole exceptions being the children's courts, and those divorce suits especially directed to be heard in camera. That of itself is a strong precedent in favour of publicity. In the second place, the Press League of Silence will fail if any proportion of the Press, good or bad, refuse to conform to its self-imposed obligation, and may be made to fail entirely if any of the same class as the accused choose to start a paper, however ephemeral, or even to issue an account of the trial in pamphlet form. The proportion of people likely to be affected to evil by publication in a newspaper is small. The number that will be excited to horror and hatred of the pernicious doctrine is probably much larger. Still another reason for not observing silence is that sooner or later the journalist's conscience would be shackled. He might from exclusive knowledge or deep conviction find himself bound by the conspiracy of silence to espouse a wrong cause or to neglect standing up for the right. In fact the test of right and wrong can only be applied publicly and in the court of public opinion. We agree, therefore that the dangers of attempting to suppress news are generally greater than those which follow from publicity. The general experience of the police, even out here, we think goes to prove that. It may be on occasions the premature publication of a paragraph has warned the offender that the police are on his track, but in very many other instances the newspaper has given the police a hint, very amenable to doubt, which has led the professional detector of crime the more easily to fulfil his duty. We would not for a moment support those journals that make a point of posing as amateur detectives in the persons of their special correspondents, usurping the function that is the duty of the police. But the journalist who goes about his daily work discreetly will seldom find it necessary to suppress what it is his business to find out. In the words of Delane, the famous editor of the Times, "the business of the journalist is publicity."

### THE DOWNFALL OF A BRITISHER.

(18th October)

After a trial extending over the better part of a week, the former chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon railway (Chinese section) has been found guilty of converting to his own use certain sums of money which belonged to the railway, and he has been sentenced to a term of two years in gaol. One could not but remark the unusual amount of interest evinced in this case, due possibly to the reputation and character of the man and to the fact that he was a Britisher in the employment of the Chinese Government. It is fortunately uncommon for people of the British race to betray the trust reposed in them as heads of departments, especially when that trust is so supreme as was given to Butler Wright, but the event does happen occasionally and when it does the fall of the individual is correspondingly great. What two years in Hongkong prison means to a man like Butler Wright, accustomed to enjoy the luxuries of the Orient and the attentions of a bodyguard of servants it is painful to contemplate. Even in the case of a young man such a punishment has a harrowing effect, but when the prisoner has passed the prime of life the portals of the cell must savour of the entrance to the grave. We do not suggest that the punishment

exceeded the crime, or that the prosecution was unduly vindictive, but there are certain aspects of the evidence which seem to indicate that the prisoner was perfectly innocent of conscious wrongdoing or intentional crime. As an expert accountant, with what were in the circumstances immense sums at his unlimited control, and being necessarily familiar with the methods of financial manipulation, he transferred, in perfect good faith and in all honesty of purpose, sums of money from one account to another with the object of, as he doubtless thought, legitimately increasing his own income. The same thing is done on a smaller scale in Hongkong every day. A shroff, we will say, receives a note issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in payment of a \$5 debt. He immediately proceeds to change it for a Chinese note with which he pays his employer, but in the meantime his little transaction has netted him anything between 30 and 60 cents; which is probably more than his salary per diem. If that shroff were told that he was a thief he would be astounded and indignant, and yet there is little to choose between him and the fallen accountant who went behind the bars on Saturday night. We cannot conceive that the late chief accountant understood the peril in which he was placing himself, otherwise he would have handed the money entrusted to his charge in an entirely different way. He would not have gone into transactions in silk and lived like a prince on something like \$300 a month—for it was specially agreed that four-fifths of his salary, that is to say \$40 out of the \$50 he was due to receive every month, should be paid in London, and his principals knew all about that arrangement. What they thought about his manner of living we have not the slightest idea, but they must surely have envied the man who could make a couple of hundred dollars look like a thousand and still keep out of debt. The curious part of the business is that nobody seems to suspect him of dabbling in exchange or having commercial leanings. If it had not been for that pass-book he might have been still in the full operation of his financial dealings, and so far as we can see he usually stood to win for he had all the cards in his hand. What we do not understand yet is how the envelopes containing Butler Wright's private pass-book came to be opened. There must have been some arrangement whereby a subordinate could open a superior's private letters and hand the contents over to somebody else. For ourselves we should not fancy the idea of giving anybody such power and we believe that feeling is generally entertained. But we are not inclined to reopen what is probably the closing chapter in a wrecked career. From the very beginning we regretted the decision which refused the application for a change of venue of trial, not because we doubted the impartiality of the jurors on the Canton list, but simply because one wishes to see a prisoner get all the best of the chances for his ultimate success. If it had been possible to try the case in Hongkong even that would have been preferable to having it tried in the place where he had once ruffled it with the best, been on terms of intimacy with the meagre European population, and generally held his own as a tycoon in a small way. But apparently Hongkong as the venue was out of the question and Shanghai was refused, there might have been another way, and that was to select a jury from the Hongkong list, but of course that would be deemed impracticable on the face of it, although many would have jumped at the chance of a week's sojourn in Canton. In any case, it was a tactical blunder we think to suggest that the prisoner feared for his freedom if tried in Canton. If we were to face a tribunal of our peers we should prefer them to be enemies rather than friends for this reason that an enemy will, in nine cases out of ten, lean towards leniency, whereas a friend because of his friendship and his oath to be just is apt to swerve to severity lest it be said that his impartiality had been undermined by his feelings. But it is flat and unprofitable to consider these things now, for Butler Wright has begun to suffer the bodily pains and mental anguish which afflict the prisoner who has not become hardened by repeated terms of incarceration. Nor do we intend to moralise on the subject. We only wonder if this unfortunate case will prove a warning to those who be in a position of trust or are inclined to develop the "get rich quick" habit, by the use of money which does not belong to them. If it saves one man from perdition and disgrace then all we have to say is that the Butler Wright case has not been in vain.

### WHEN TYPHOONS OCCUR.

(19th October.)

In the midst of a typhoon, it will not be out of the way to remark upon some observations made by the Hydrographic Office in Washington as to the causes, effects, and means to gauge results of cyclones (they do not call them typhoons there) as far as the mercantile marine is concerned. Most mercantile men will understand without being told the symptoms and conditions of cyclonic blows, but for the benefit of those whose physical geography has gone astray we quote. Not, it should be remembered, because we doubt the intelligence of anybody, but because the Hydrographic Office thinks it fit to give the information anew. Winds are produced by differences in atmospheric pressure in adjacent localities. These pressure differences are due principally to differences in temperature. In general, air, like water or any other fluid, if uncon-

strained, will flow from a region of higher pressure toward one of lower pressure. It is this property, modified by the rotation of the earth and various local influences, which causes the periodical winds of the world and also the great cyclonic storms which rise in the tropics. The earth is surrounded by an envelope of air of variously estimated at from 50 to 200 miles in depth. This sea of air partakes of the movement of the earth and is also influenced so as to cause atmospheric tides somewhat similar to the tides which occur in the oceans. The effect of these tides is shown in the diurnal movement of the barometer. This movement is very marked and regular in the tropics, becoming less so in higher latitudes. There are two periods each day of high barometer, occurring about 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and two corresponding periods of low barometer at 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. From 10 to 10, morning and evening, the barometer is rising; from 10 to 4, day or night, it falls. The range of the diurnal oscillation is greatest at the equator, where it amounts to one-tenth (0.1) of an inch. Any marked disturbance of the regularity of this movement of the mercury will, in the tropics, indicate a change of weather. In higher latitudes, where the diurnal movement is not so marked and local influences may predominate, the barometer is not so sure a guide. In summer, in middle latitudes, the diurnal movement is more marked than in winter. In addition to the diurnal oscillation the barometer has other regular variations, but as these extend over long periods of time they are of theoretical rather than practical value to the mariner. The tropical cyclonic storm of the North Atlantic is known under the name "West India hurricane" from the region where its effects are most frequently experienced. In the North Pacific, the Philippine Islands are located directly in the path of the cyclone storms which occur there. They appear to originate at sea somewhere in the neighbourhood of Guam and usually cross the Philippines north of latitude 10° N. before recurring to the northward. In the South Pacific, the details of cyclonic storms are not so well known, due to the scarcity of observing stations in those waters. Samoa, Fiji, and the Tonga Islands are, however, directly in the path of the majority of these storms. The storms of the Indian Ocean have several peculiarities which distinguish them from other cyclonic storms and appear to occur with the greatest frequency in the neighbourhood of Madagascar. One of the earliest indications of the approach of a tropical storm is the appearance of the sky and general clearing of the atmosphere. Tropical cyclonic storms are almost invariably preceded by a day of unusual clearness, when distant objects not usually visible stand out with great distinctness. The temperature at such times is more than usually oppressive. This is frequently accompanied by an unusually high barometer. (After it may be followed by a restless oscillating or pumping of the mercury caused by the disturbed condition of the atmosphere. Then the sky becomes overcast and remains so, at first with a delicate cirrus haze, which shows no disposition to clear away at sunset, but which later becomes gradually more and more dense until the dark mass of the true hurricane cloud appears upon the horizon. From the main body of this cloud portions are detached from time to time and drift across the sky, their progress marked by squalls of rain and wind of increasing force. Rain, indeed, forms one of the most prominent features of the storm. In the outer portions it is fine and mist-like, with occasional showers, these latter increasing in frequency and in copiousness. In the neighbourhood of the centre it falls in torrents. The rain area extends further in advance of the storm than in the rear. We have had all these evidences to-day. The mist-like rain, the sporadic rain, and the heavy rain. We leave it to others to discover the meaning of all these things.

### CHINESE IMPERIAL NAVAL COMMISSION.

(20th October.)

Id view of the presence in our midst of a Prince of the Blood, it will not be out of the way to consider what a Northern contemporary, the Shanghai Times, has to say about the recently-appointed Commission for the study of naval matters in Europe with a view to adopting the most practical method for the reorganisation of the Chinese Navy. The subject of a Navy for the Middle Kingdom is of perennial interest to all intelligent Far Easterners and therefore any pertinent remarks with regard to the question will be read with avidity by the student of the rise of nations. It is all very well for cynics to cavil at the slow-going methods of the power behind the Throne, but it must be remembered that Rome was not built in a day and that Britain's all-powerful Navy, composed as it is of "hearts of oak," was built gradually through the centuries, and the sea-walls which once were England's glory have now been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things by the periodical turn-out of death-dealing Dreadnoughts, and this is inclined to wonder if this anxiety on the part of the Great Powers to vie with one another in the matter of building Dreadnoughts is in preparation of a twentieth-century Armageddon. And one is tempted to ask: Where is China to come in? Who can say that she may not surprise the world one day with newly-acquired power, which, if used in the wrong direction, may prove a menace to the world? According to the Shanghai Times, the prince is a young man of intelligence and quick perception, and being a brother of the Prince Regent,

and uncle of the reigning Emperor, he is in a position to be of great service to his country in the future. We presume that it is too much to have desired that, instead of being at the head of the new Naval Commission, His Highness could have gone under the orders of a Senior Officer, like Admiral Sah, and have learned as a cadet and naval officer himself the discipline and duty of service in a foreign navy. This practice is adopted among the Princes of Europe, but as compared with the conditions prevailing in China ten years ago, it is decidedly encouraging to find that the young Manchu Princes are interesting themselves sufficiently in the affairs of their country to be willing to go abroad for the express purpose of acquiring knowledge. It is to be hoped that the Commission will not allow itself to be so swamped with entertainments and functions that it will have little time for careful and patient investigation of naval matters. Not only in the Government circles of Europe and America will His Highness and suite be welcomed, but there will be much rivalry among shipbuilding firms to outdo themselves in courtesies which they will expect contracts to be exchanged. There can be little doubt that the suite which accompanies His Highness will be well able to assist him in avoiding such embarrassments. If the Commission is careful in the expenditure of the funds committed to its hands, and makes a thorough study of naval matters abroad, it will deserve well of its country, even though the plans which it may formulate may be long delayed in execution.

### CONCERNING THE ESTIMATES.

(22nd October.)

It is to be presumed that after the tremendous spate of talk which deluged yesterday's proceedings at the Legislative Council all those who have exhibited concern regarding the Estimates for next year's revenue and expenditure are happy and content to retire into their modest shells for another period of somnolence. Not that the debaters accomplished very much, but then no unofficial member does expect to set the harbour on fire; what they proved was that the Colony is served by several strenuous gentlemen who have the best interests of the land of their adoption at heart, gentlemen who are not afraid to speak out plump and plain when they are at variance with the Government. The unfortunate thing is that it requires such an enormous amount of pounding to drive unofficial views into the heads of the officials that it is seldom immediate results become perceptible. One of the features of a debate on the Appropriation Bill is the latitude allowed members in their reference to the Colony's affairs. It is possible to deal with any subject on earth without being called to order, for the simple reason that the dialectician can submit apparently cogent arguments to prove that he is not wandering outside the question at issue. Yet it cannot be said yesterday that the unofficial members took undue advantage of such privileges as were allowed them. The effect, however, of bringing in a great variety of subjects was shown by the difficulty experienced by His Excellency the Governor to give adequate attention to each in proportion to its merits when it came to wind up the debate. One fact is beyond dispute: the Budget may not be exactly a popular one, but it is not regarded as unsatisfactory. It is deemed the best that the Government could have produced in the circumstances. While it is not flawless, it abounds in examples of the Government's sincere endeavour to meet the exigencies of an exceptional situation. Each and all of the unofficial members had something to say, but there was little that was new in the speeches. The fact is that all the principal questions have been flogged to death. We know to a nicety what each individual member thinks of the military contribution, the subsidiary coinage question, the promise of "substantial" compensation by the Imperial Government for the loss in revenue resulting from the closing of the opium divans and the anticipated restrictions on the opium traffic, the collection of liquor duties, the expenditure on public works, the cost of the railway and all the other matters which have cropped up since the present Governor came into power or were handed down to His Excellency by his predecessor. We are so well acquainted with the views of members that those of us in this compact community who give attention to local politics can almost repeat the pet phrases of the advocates or opponents of the several measures and methods proposed, adopted or in course of incubation. No wonder, then, that Mr. Murray Stewart thought it wise for a moment to ride his favourite hobby and refer affectionately to that ancient curiosity the Clock Tower. We fancy that while he was eulogising that monumental travesty of architectural beauty he kept his tongue in his cheek and really enjoyed himself in the role of Philistine. The humour of it was to be found in the infinitely serious—we had almost written ponderous—way in which he tackled a subject which is usually caricatured or lampooned. It is unfortunate that the Colonial Secretary was not in his happiest Irish vein when it became his duty to reply, but, perhaps, he felt that it would be ungenerous to detract from the fun of the fall—and so we got a marvellously lifelike imitation of the bureaucratic style. Mr. Stewart had a fling at irresponsible writers in the press, saying that he has been made the victim of an attack by some anonymous correspondent, "hailing from Cottonopolis." But while we have no reason to disagree with the views of

Mr. Stewart on this subject, we are surprised to find that he should allow himself to be annoyed by any suggestion emanating from some mysterious quarter, that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are animated by considerations of self-interest when they come to deal with fiscal questions affecting the Colony. No sensible man either in Hongkong or in the United Kingdom would give the slightest heed to such a base insinuation. It is one of the cardinal beliefs entertained by all right-thinking people that the motives of our legislators are as pure as the driven snow, and nothing has happened in Hongkong to lead anyone to think otherwise. Mr. Stewart may rest assured that he and his colleagues rest under no imputation so far as those qualified to judge are concerned, and those whose minds are filled with germs of jealousy and prejudice are not worth a second's consideration. His Excellency the Governor also spoke on this topic, and related how the Government, was at all times willing to give the real facts to the members of the press when these were desired. We grant that to be the case, but if the press were to bombard the Government with questions whenever facts had to be ascertained we are inclined to fancy that the newspapers would in time become the medium of disseminating nothing but official facts—which would be bad for the Colony and for the Government. On the subject of opium, members had, as a rule, arrived at the conclusion that when indulgence in the so-called vice was prohibited, absolutely and for ever, the Chinese would turn to alcoholic liquor in order to obtain the stimulating effect which had previously been found in the use of the opium-pipe. Dr. Ho Kai, however, denied that the Chinese would turn to intoxicating drink, but His Excellency the Governor was not convinced that the wish would come true. One interesting remark made by Mr. Murray Stewart at the close of his speech is worth reproducing. He declared that the Government should lead as lightly as possible on the revenue derived from alcohol and added: "A prudent if remote reason is suggested by the interesting fact that when the Opium Farm was first started in this Colony, the Colonial Treasurer, after objecting in vain, against it on the ground that it was improper to get revenue from vice, resigned. The whirligig of time has revenged him, and inasmuch as it is the avowed object of the best and most consistent writers on the opium question to attack alcoholism once opium is out of the way, perhaps, we should not altogether disregard the warning. It is at least conceivable that a strong sentiment against the use of alcohol may some day sweep England—possibly, at some time of national humiliation, occasioned, perhaps, by a narrow shave from destruction in some great war—when the voice of the doctors and the preacher will be listened to. In such a case, we might receive, some fine day, telegraphic instructions to close all public houses forthwith, and our present and approaching troubles over the readjustment of the burden of taxation would, if by that time we were largely dependent upon alcohol for revenue, recur." Should Mr. Stewart's forebodings come to pass then there will be nothing for it but to give up the ghost. But we live in hopes that the Imperial Government will refrain from trenching on the finances of this Colony for a generation to come. Mr. Osborne, of course, sang the song of lamentations over the depreciated dollar and drew a woebegone picture of the half-starved coolie. "There are those," he said, "who hold that this depreciated coinage does not affect the working classes; that even though the cost of food and shelter may have risen as a consequence, wages also have risen in sympathy. This I deny. I deny that the rickshaman, the chair-bearer, the cook and cargo coolie and the host of other daily paid workers, are earning more to-day than they did before this evil arose. On the other hand, it is undeniable fact that a recent piece to-day has not the purchasing power it had then." Mr. Osborne has changed his *modus operandi* to rehabilitate the dollar. As he said in his speech: "Two years ago I advocated prohibition, and rightly so. I think, because I believe it could have been accomplished then without friction with Canton. To-day I do not advocate prohibition, because I think it cannot be accomplished without such friction. And the interests of Hongkong being so interlocked with those of Canton any act likely to involve discussion between the two communities is to be deprecated. The remedy I advocate now is to have a new coinage redeemable at par. To effect this reform it would be necessary that new coins be struck which should be of exactly the same weight and fineness as the old, but with a different superscription. The old coins would then need to be demonetised, and it is perhaps upon this point alone that any disagreement with my proposal may arise. The profit on minting should be kept in reserve, not as in former years passed to revenue, but the interest on reserve might properly be appropriated as revenue. The demonetisation of the old coins need not, I think, trouble the conscience of Government, because the operation would cause the community no more loss than they have already suffered; and in any case the Government, if it felt morally bound to redeem, would only require to do so in regard to those actually in the Colony; for as regards the millions of them in China the Hongkong Government has no responsibility, moral or otherwise. They were sold as a commodity just as a merchant sells his wares, and the Government never having undertaken to redeem them is no more under an obligation to do so than a merchant is under an obligation to receive back merchandise which has fallen in value since he sold it."

### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

### THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

(16th October.)

We cannot guess what particular circumstance has induced a contemporary in the south to deal with that vexed question of what should or should not be published in the newspapers. But the question is undoubtedly an interesting one as every journalist will readily acknowledge. Even the time of those connected with newspaper work in its higher branches is engaged in sifting the accumulated news, rejecting the unsuitable and accepting what is of general public interest and can justly be regarded as "news," and not mere scandal. If many of those who visit a newspaper office had their way they would make the paper the vehicle for their private spite or profit. As our contemporary says: "Other people's weaknesses and failures may be chronicled; other people's misfortunes made the common talk of the town; other people criticised and made the subject of remark—but not theirs. Carried out to its legitimate conclusion, this would mean that newspapers would cease to exist. Jones passes a pleasant evening with Gladys and ends up the night with 'a jag,'



It is unnecessary to discuss Mr. Osborne's proposal, because the Government will have none of it. Three years ago when in London the Governor himself advocated an identical scheme but apparently it was shelved; and all that the Colony can do now is to follow a policy of masterly inactivity. Such a policy may not strike the reader as being particularly brilliant or original, but for the present it is undoubtedly the safest course. When China moves in the direction of currency reform then we shall know exactly where we stand, and be in a position to safeguard the currency interests of Hongkong. Now that the Budget is removed from the centre of the limelight, it is possible that we may have time to devote to some of the other questions which are raised in the new Bills introduced into the Council. At all events the "extra turn" should have a chance of exhibiting their character, as well as the star performer, whose antics have a wonderful habit of drawing dollars from the pockets of the public.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

#### SHANGHAI SIKH POLICE.

#### DEPORTATION ORDER DISOBEYED.

#### JUDGE'S SEVERE COMMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th October, 12.10 p.m.

Eleven Sikh policemen, who had been found guilty of insubordination and who had been sentenced to deportation, were brought before the Judge, in the forenoon to-day, to show cause why they have not departed in compliance with the order of the Court.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, who gave evidence before the Court, stated that, in the course of the last fortnight, three hundred Sikhs, including all those dismissed from the Police Force, left Shanghai bound for America.

There was a large crowd in Court watching the proceedings with considerable interest.

The Judge, addressing the eleven recalcitrant policemen, said that they had neglected their duties and had disgraced the character of the Sikhs.

Six men were ordered to find security in the sum of five hundred dollars each, otherwise to be held in custody, pending their deportation from the Settlement.

The following leaderette from the N. C. D. News of 12th inst. explains the above telegram—

The report of yesterday's proceedings in the Police Court which appears on another page cannot be read without some considerable feelings of concern. Three Sikh wardens from the Municipal gaol and two Sikh policemen appeared to answer to charges of disobeying the commands of their superior officer, or of being drunk and incapable of going on duty; another was remanded on a similar charge; and of those on whom sentence was passed one had been brought four times, and another three before Captain Barrett for punishment privately. Further, it was shown that the offences had been committed deliberately, with the intention on the men's part of getting themselves discharged from the force in order to go where they believed that more money was to be made. Captain Barrett pleaded for the maximum sentence of three months; and in the circumstances it must be thought that the Court dealt leniently with the prisoners in only imposing sentences of fourteen days with hard labour. Within recent weeks, it would appear, several Sikhs were actually dismissed for drunkenness or insubordination before it was fully realized that dismissal was the object of the offence; and although the men in question were not of character to make their loss severely felt, it is clear that once the infection has gained a hold among the Sikhs, liable as they are in Shanghai to bad influences to which they are not exposed in India, it is not easily eradicated. The trouble in the present instance is of no new birth. It was experienced some years ago in both Shanghai and Hongkong, when the opening of work on the Panama Canal seemed to offer prospect of lucrative employment. To-day the danger, fostered by the return of fellow-Sikhs full of tempting tales of every wealth, is towards Portland, Oregon, and Seattle. It was, perhaps, ill luck for the Sikhs that they did not hear these tales before leaving India. But the community has been at no small expense in selecting and bringing them to Shanghai; they are bound by a five years' contract, with every prospect of finding good provision for life; and it is clearly impossible to allow the discipline of the force to be set at naught and its strength impaired in the manner now attempted. It cannot, moreover, be denied that during recent months the Sikh community has been brought unpleasantly into prominence, even though, as we are glad to believe the fault is confined to an utterly minority. In regard to yesterday's proceedings an intimation was given that on the next occasion of the kind severe sentences will be pronounced. But from more than one point of view these constant appearances of Sikhs in the Police Court are undesirable; and it becomes a question, whether the powers of the Captain Superintendent should not be increased in order to nip misconduct in the bud, and without open scandal.

### THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

#### THE PROMOTER COMMENDED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 17th October.

The Presidents of the Ministries of Posts and Communications and of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce have jointly memorialized the Throne reporting the successful completion of the Sunning Railway and recommend that Mr. Chan Yee-he, the promoter and builder of the line, receive adequate recognition for his ability and enterprise.

#### NAVY FUNDS.

#### PRIVATE DONATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 17th October.

Li King-wai, a son of the late Li Hung-chang, has subscribed a large sum of money towards the funds for the naval reorganization. Li has been awarded the honorary rank of Colonel.

#### THE WAIWUPU.

#### PRESIDENT TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 17th October.

H.E. Liang Tun-yen, president of the Waiwupu, has tendered his resignation.

The Grand Councillors are endeavouring to persuade him to desist. President Liang persists on resigning from office.

### THE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

#### ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Shanghai, 15th October.

Prince Shui Pui-lap and Admiral Sah Chen-ping arrived here in the afternoon of the 14th inst. and are staying at the Kiangnan Arsenal.

### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

#### THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 15th October.

The Grand Council has wired to the Viceroy of the Hukwang Province directing him to send representatives of the Canton, Hunan and Hupeh sections of the railway to discuss the question of the loan for the construction of the railway with the President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

#### CHINA'S NAVY.

#### USE OF NATIVE MATERIALS PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 15th October.

The Grand Council recommends that all materials that will be required for use by the Navy be obtained in China to the exclusion of foreign-purchased materials.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping strongly opposes the suggestion.

#### BUTLER WRIGHT CASE.

#### CHARGES BROUGHT HOME TO PRISONER.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 16th October,

12.40 p.m.

The trial of Mr. W. Butler Wright, late chief accountant of the Canton Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) for the alleged misappropriation of funds belonging to the Railway, concluded in the forenoon to-day in H.B.M. Consular Court.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on three separate counts of having misappropriated \$4,000, \$5,000 and \$13,000 and sentences of two years' hard labour was passed.

#### PRISONER TO HONGKONG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 16th October,

4.40 p.m.

William Butler Wright, sentenced to undergo two years' imprisonment with hard labour, at the British Consular Court, in the forenoon to-day, left for Hongkong by the s.s. *Kinsahan*.

[Prisoner arrived in Hongkong late on Saturday night and will serve his sentence in Victoria Gaol.—Ed. H.K.T.]

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### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

#### THE LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 17th October.

H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, used his best endeavours to oppose the foreign loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Along with H.F. Liang Tun-yen, president of the Waiwupu, H.E. Hsu has had a conference with the Foreign ministers on the subject of the loan negotiations so that they have now fallen through.

### TYPHOON AT MACAO.

#### DESTRUCTION ASHORE AND AFLOAT.

#### FOREIGN WARSHIPS ASHORE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 20th October.

A terrific typhoon struck Macao yesterday and lasted for a considerable period.

During the progress of the hurricane several deep-sea junks, which had gone into the inner harbour for shelter, foundered and many lives were lost.

The steamer wharves are damaged.

The French gunboat *Argus* is high and dry in a paddy-field at Sami having been lifted bodily at flood tide over the embankment into dry land.

The Portuguese shallow-draft gunboat *Macau* is also ashore at Sami on the Leppa side of the river above Chinahan.

The typhoon inflicted considerable damage ashore.

Several buildings collapsed, whose occupants were entombed in the debris. A few dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins, but the casualty list is by no means complete.

The river is littered with wreckage.

The lowest barometer reading was 28.05.

### PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT "MACAU."

#### SAFELY RE-FOATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 21st October,

12.5 p.m.

The Portuguese gunboat *Macau*, which went ashore at Sami, in the typhoon on Tuesday last, was re-floated last night.

The *Macau* does not appear to have been damaged, but will shortly be examined by a Board of Survey.

The French shallow-draft gunboat *Argus*, which was washed into the paddy-field at Sami in the same typhoon, is still high and dry in the same position.

An offer has been received, by telegram, from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. to refloat the gunboat.

### ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

#### SPEEDY SUPPRESSION URGED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 20th October.

The anti-opium Commissioners have strongly recommended that the period for the total suppression of the opium-smoking habit should be shortened from the original ten-year limit.

Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum is opposed to any reduction of the time limit. He is of the opinion that if the period should be reduced those addicted to the drug may be unable to give up the habit by the appointed time, and the fact may be used as an argument by foreign Powers for loss of confidence in China as to her ability to enforce her own regulations for the suppression of the vice.

At the same time the Grand Councillor believes that no effort should be relaxed to put a stop to the smoking habit.

### CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

#### INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 20th October.

Leung Tze-yee has been deputed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to proceed to Shanghai

to investigate the affairs of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.

### LUK CHIN-LUM.

#### A PERSONA GRATA.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 20th October.

Since the death of Chang Chih-tung the Prince Regent has relied principally on Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum.

On all important questions his recommendations are adopted.

### LORD KITCHENER.

#### DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st October.

Lord Kitchener left Peking for Tientsin yesterday.

The Chinese Government ordered a special train to convey the British Field-Marshal to Tientsin.

### TAI HUNG-TZE.

#### A WELL-INFORMED OFFICIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st October.

The Prince Regent, finding that Grand Councillor Tai Hung-tze is well-informed concerning the Provincial officials, submits all memorials denouncing such officials for his decision.

His Excellency's recommendations are generally adopted.

### NAVY FOR CHINA.

#### AN URGENT NEED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st October.

The Chinese Minister to Holland has memorialized that, although the Hague tribunal is ostensibly for peace, in reality it is for the increase of armaments with an eye by the Powers to the East.

It is therefore rather dangerous for China.

The Minister urged that a Navy should be built for China's own protection.

### NEW PORTS.

#### PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AT CHIENTAO.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st October.

The Waiwupu has notified the Foreign Ministers that, on the 1st November, 1900, Lung Cheng-chun, Kuk Chi-kai, Tao To-kow, and Pak Cho-kow, in Chientao, will be opened as commercial ports.

### TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General—

October 16th, 10.15 a.m.  
October 16th, 9.30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon N. of Southern Luzon moving W.N.W.

October 17th, 9.40 a.m.  
October 17th, 9.30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Manila, moving W.N.W.

6 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon crossing Northern Luzon moving W.N.W.

October 18th, 8 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Northern Luzon less than 100 miles distant moving W.N.W.

October 18th, 7 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balaing Channel moving W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon, over Western Caroline, direction unknown.

October 20th, 12.20 p.m.  
October 20th, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Western Carolines almost stationary.

### THE BRITISH POST-OFFICE AT TIENTSIN.

#### QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on September 30, Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the announcement made that the British post-office at Tientsin, China, would, on the grounds of economy, be closed on Oct. 1 next; whether Germany, France, and Russia had post-offices at Tientsin; and if the Government of these countries had called on the residents there to pay half the cost; whether a petition had been presented by the British residents at Tientsin stating that it was not compatible with our honour and prestige to close the British post-office at Tientsin while Germany, Russia, France, and Japan maintained their post-offices at that important place.

Colonel Seely: I understand that arrangements have now been made for maintaining the British post-office at Tientsin for the present. I have no information with regard to the contributions of foreign residents towards the cost of their post-offices, nor as to the petition referred to by the hon. gentleman.

### RAUB RETURNS.

The following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 9th inst.:

Bekit Koman. Stone crushed 3,107 tons. Gold obtained 550 ounces. Average per ton 1.24 dwts.  
Bekit Malacca. Stone crushed 1,849 tons. Gold obtained 120 ounces. Average per ton 1.50 dwts.

### Macao's Delimitation.

#### MASS MEETING AT CANTON.

#### DRASTIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th October.

Yesterday a public mass meeting was held by the Canton Association for the Protection of Boundary Rights at Mui Lan Shu Yuen where members of the gentry and people numbering over a thousand were present. Mr. Su Pak Kang and Mr. Leung Siu Shan were elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, and Mr. Tam Lai Wan acted as secretary. At the meeting it was pointed out to the people how the Chinese Delimitation Commission, H. E. K. Yu Him, is alleged to have failed to maintain a firm opposition against the Portuguese, and, moreover, it was stated that H. E. K. Yu Him had withheld all information from publication of what had transpired in the course of negotiations for the information of the people.

It was agreed that the gentry should address a joint letter to H. E. K. Yu Him asking him to furnish them with his views on the formation of all that had taken place in his conferences with the Portuguese Commission. It was also unanimously agreed to telegraphically request the Peking authorities to consider carefully the importance of the matter and not to sign any agreement should the compact be of an unsatisfactory character to Chinese national interests. At the meeting a deputation of seven respectable members, consisting of Messrs. Yick Lan Chi, Yau Siu Kan, Lo Tai Chuen, Yeung Siu Chai, Chan Chong Kwai, Ho Tin Fung and Tang Yik Sang, was selected from among those present to present the whole community of Canton to personally proceed in a body to the Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun, and to discuss with him concerning matters in connection with the delimitation of the Macao boundaries and to impress upon His Excellency the critical condition of affairs, urging upon him the necessity for firmly opposing the Portuguese claims without fail.

At the meeting it was also agreed to inform by telegram the Chinese residing in foreign countries of the unsatisfactory manner in which H. E. K. Yu Him had conducted negotiations and failed to resist the Portuguese claims wherein the Portuguese unreasonably maintained their attitude of effectual encroachment on Chinese territory. The Chinese in foreign countries should be approached to do all they can to assist their nationals in their endeavour to secure the restoration of the territorial rights of the Chinese to the Government.

A number of members should be selected and asked to proceed to the district of Hongshan to obtain more information that may be of help to H. E. K. Yu Him in his negotiations and at the same time to deliver lectures in public places to arouse the people there and stir up their patriotic feelings towards their own country as against the Portuguese. The gentry also proposed to send a delegation to Peking to consult with the members of the Waiwupu about the solution of the Macao delimitation question.

### INTERPORT CRICKET.

#### THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

The announcement that eight members of the Shanghai team to travel to Hongkong have been selected brings with it the opening trial match for the remaining places. Those chosen by the Selection Committee are R. M. Anderson, G. M. Billings, C. G. Humphreys, A. E. Lanning, V. H. Lanning, W. H. Modie, O. D. Rasmussen and L. Walker, and for three vacancies competition will be very keen. Shanghai will be unable to send south some of the men who would readily find a leading place, as business has the prior claim. With a view to aiding the Committee in the work of choosing the remainder of the eleven a twelve-sided game will take place on S. C. ground tomorrow, in which members of the Recreation Club have been invited to take part. Mr. G. Billings will captain one team and Mr. V. H. Lanning the other. Play starts at half-past one o'clock, and the sides are as follows:—

Mr. Billings XI—G. M. Billings; D. R. McEuen, P. Lamb, A. G. Harrison, O. D. Rasmussen, N. L. Sparks, C. F. Shackleton, D. Brand, E. B. Owen, T. Wallace, T. Wigton and S. W. Pratt.

Mr. Lanning XI—R. M. Anderson; V. H. Lanning; C. G. Humphreys, H. Middleton, W. E. Wilson, W. M. Jackson, W. J. Hawkins, J. K. Brand, D. E. Donnelly, A. H. Gillingham, A. F. Ollendessen and E. H. McMichael.

—Shanghai Mercury.

### PATROLLING THE YANGTZE.

#### GERMAN AND BRITISH FLOTILLAS.

In the House of Commons on September 29, Mr. Bellairs asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he is aware that Germany is about to send a fourth river gunboat to the River Yangtze, and what are the names of the British river gunboats on this river.

Mr. McKenna says: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The German vessels are the *Vormars*, launched in 1899; the *Tingtau* and *Vaterland*, launched in 1903; and the *Otter*, launched in 1900. The British gunboats permanently employed on the Yangtze are the *Thetis*, launched in 1899; *Kinsha*, purchased in 1901; *Nightingale*, launched in 1897; *Ships*, launched in 1898; *Woodcock*, purchased in 1900; *Woodcock*, launched in 1901; *Woodcock*, launched in 1902; *Woodcock*, launched in 1903; *Woodcock*, launched in 1904; *Woodcock*, launched in 1905; *Woodcock*, launched in 1906; *Woodcock*, launched in 1907; *Woodcock*, launched in 1908; *Woodcock*, launched in 1909; *Woodcock*, launched in 1910; *Woodcock*, launched in 1911; *Woodcock*, launched in 1912; *Woodcock*, launched in 1913; *Woodcock*, launched in 1914; *Woodcock*, launched in 1915; *Woodcock*, launched in 1916; *Woodcock*, launched in 1917; *Woodcock*, launched in 1918; *Woodcock*, launched in 1919; *Woodcock*, launched in 1920; *Woodcock*, launched in 1921; *Woodcock*, launched in 1922; *Woodcock*, launched in 1923; *Woodcock*, launched in 1924; *Woodcock*, launched in 1925; *Woodcock*, launched in 1926; *Woodcock*, launched in 1927; *Woodcock*, launched in 1928; *Woodcock*, launched in 1929; *Woodcock*, launched in 1930; *Woodcock*, launched in 1931; *Woodcock*, launched in 19







## CORRESPONDENCE

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## KING EDWARD VII. SCHOLARSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—In suggesting that the King Edward VII. Scholarships at the proposed Hongkong University should be "confined to Hongkong or Straits-born Chinese," Lord Greve was hardly justified in assuming that the limitation, communicated to the Governor that "His Majesty, as a mark of his personal interest in the proposed University, had been graciously pleased to direct that the holders of scholarships should be styled King Edward VII. Scholars," would be received with much gratification by the community of Hongkong. That it has been so received by the Chinese there is no denying; but that it has commended itself to the non-Chinese section of the community as a whole it is open to question.

In the first paragraph of the Private Secretary's letter, appearing in your Journal of Thursday, the Governor makes mention of the £300 to be granted annually by the Imperial Government for scholarships at the Hongkong University open to British subjects. The letter is my own. I have purposely emphasized the term "British subjects" in order to give prominence to the fact that, in His Excellency's earlier intimation to the public, through the medium of the Press, there was no attempt at discriminating between any particular class of subjects of His Majesty the King. They may be natural or Chinese born subjects within the Colony or the Straits Settlements.

The invidious distinction which the Secretary of State now so tactlessly draws in his gratuitous suggestion to the Governor in one word, it is to be hoped, Sir Frederick Lugard, with the advice of the General as well as the Chinese Sub-Committee, will refuse to adopt. It is as much in the interest of the Hongkong and Straits-born Chinese as in that of the entire body of students that the proposed distinction should be withdrawn. Were the scholarships to become so confined, they will be restricted to an infinitesimally small number of competitors and the very stimulus which their institution would appear to provide will fall in its desired object. For, where active competition is non-existent, or so restricted as to reduce it to a farce, there is little merit in the securing of the prize as the result of a "walk over." Were the scholarships open to the British subjects in general the scope of the competition will become all the more greatly widened and the prizes become correspondingly all the more meritorious.

Doubts are very seriously and more or less generally entertained as to whether during the first year of the University's existence there will be sufficient number of students to matriculate for the University course. That being the case, how much smaller must the number of actually Hongkong or Straits-born Chinese be who will be qualified to enter the examinations for the scholarships?

I trust sufficient argument has been adduced to demonstrate the inadvisability of adopting Earl Greve's suggestion on the ground of expediency. There are the same forceful arguments against it on the ground of policy.

At the first meeting of the Chinese Sub-Committee at Government House, His Excellency the Governor, addressing the large and thoroughly representative gathering of Chinese gentlemen then present, informed them that the University was primarily intended to benefit people of the Chinese race. He hoped that students would come not only from Hongkong, but even Canton, Shanghai and other parts of the North, and Saigon, Singapore, Penang and Java in the South. Sir Frederick Lugard consequently commended the project to the approval and support of the Chinese. What that support has been the subscription lists and official acknowledgments of donations from time to time made bear eloquent testimony. The Chinese in Hongkong have responded liberally to the appeal and the emulation of their compatriots in Canton has furnished the most tangible proof of the value of neighbouring Chinese co-operation to Hongkong. Not only has assistance been forthcoming from the Viceroys and the officials in Canton but the infectious energy of the progressive Cheong Fat See has been responsible for the most-needed infusion of £50,000, with another £50,000 still to come from his native place in Welchow and surrounding prefectural districts. So that while the Hongkong Sub-Committee have managed to get in a goodly two lakhs of dollars Mr. Cheong Fat See and the Cantonese officials between them are in a fair way to more than double the collective Hongkong subscriptions, magnificent as they are.

In point of equity alone the question may be asked: Is it fair that the Kwangtung-born Chinese should be put out of the reach of available distinctions of the King Edward VII. Scholarships? If Chinese sentiment were to be consulted, I have sufficient confidence in the broadness of their liberal principles to anticipate that they would much rather throw the scholarships open to one and all. It is only just; it is only fair; it is only what the donors to the Endowment Fund in Canton and Kwangtung would expect.

Lord Greve's proposal is as undiplomatic as it is injudicious. Let the Colony estrange the good feelings of its neighbours in this University project and we may as well alienate their friendly dispositions for ever.

Enough has been written on the strictly Chinese aspect of this most interesting question. There is yet another side to the picture. Let my intentions be misunderstood let me assert that I yield to none in my protestations of genuine admiration for the splendid reply the Chinese made to the Governor's invitation for help. Even though their munificence has been on a magnificent scale, it cannot be denied, that until the princely donation was promised by the great firm of Messrs. John Swire & Son the fruition of the project hung ominously in the balance. To that firm's credit be it stated that their donation settled once and for all the feasibility of the University scheme. Surely the £40,000 grant from a British firm lays incontrovertible claim to consideration. It must surely have been in the minds of it donors that students of British parentage attending the University should be placed on a footing of equality with any other. How about the growing Scotch colony in Quarry Bay? It may hope some day to send its contingent of eligible youths to the Hongkong University. Should they be so barred from the right and privilege of winning a "King Edward VII. Scholarship"? The question suggests its own answer.

Before, therefore, the Governor reaches a definite decision on Earl Greve's hastily considered suggestion, sufficient confidence is felt in Sir Frederick Lugard's sense of justice and impartiality to lead to the hope that His Excellency will give his most careful consideration to the proposal and consult the wishes of the representative of the people before a step is taken that may be irretrievably detrimental to the best interests of a scheme he had conceived and since nourished with so much cautious care.—I am, etc.

## UNDER-GRADUATE.

Hongkong, 18th October.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Under-Graduate has stated his case excellently for those whom he termed "the Kwangtung-born Chinese" and also for the rising generation of Caledonians who are thriving under the reign of the great and all-powerful Talook Hong. May I have the courtesy of your space in your very readable columns to inquire where do the "Parsis" and the Indians come in in the matter of the King's scholarships at the Hongkong University? I hope others, besides myself, will take up the matter in their behalf. The claims of the Chinese students and of the Scotch ladies have been very ably advocated. Will none come forward to espouse the cause of the not inconsiderable number of Indian youths? Who, in the first place, stood sponsor for the Government University scheme? Was it not our public-spirited citizen Mr. Mody? That gentleman himself hailed from the great Empire whose sons are among the most loyal and devoted of King Edward's subjects. Mr. Mody's promise to defray the cost of the University building proper and probably also of the anatomical department which will be attached to it, eclipses any individual donation. In the circumstance it will be ungenerous to exclude his nationals from participation in the most coveted scholarships with which the proposed University can be endowed. With His Excellency the Governor and the University Committee note this plea on behalf of the future Indian students?—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 18th October.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## THE SAI KUNG QUARREL.

At the Criminal Sessions, last Monday, Mr. Justice Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice) presiding, Li Ng, a Chinaman, was charged with the murder of a woman named Li Wong Shi at Sam Chun, in the New Territory, on the 13th September last. The Hon. Mr. W. Res. Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, Jr. (from the Crown Solicitor's Office) appeared for the Crown. Mr. J. A. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. W. B. Hinds of Messrs. Bratton and Hunt) was for the defence.

Prisoner entered a plea of not guilty. The jury sworn in were as follows:—Messrs. G. C. Engel (foreman), J. O. Voster, F. Gellion, G. E. L. Hartig, J. Wilkie, P. D. Sutherland and W. J. Hill.

The facts of the case, as outlined by the prosecution were that the deceased woman was the wife of one of the prisoner's brothers and another woman was the wife of another brother of the prisoner. On the 13th September, the latter woman and some other women with prisoner's wife about some fields. Before the time of the murder, the most friendly relations existed between the parties. There was no evidence to show that there had been any quarrel between the prisoner and the deceased or the deceased and prisoner's wife. On the 13th September, the woman Li Wong was washing in deceased's house. At about 8 o'clock prisoner walked in and asked: "What are you doing here? I will do something to-night." He stabbed the deceased in the right buttock with a sheathman's knife. Prisoner then rushed to a shell and a number of people went to the house and found some persons trying to stop the woman's bleeding. Prisoner ran out of the house but came back and was heard to say: "If you can't stop the bleeding, I will do so for you." A post mortem examination was subsequently held by Dr. Hanley, who found the sciatic artery severed. Prior to the murder, prisoner was sleeping in a shop some five minutes' walk from the place where the murder was committed. He was sitting on a bed and was talking to his wife and to a girl who took a knife. At this stage, the Attorney-General said that the jury would have no doubt that prisoner had procured the knife with which he committed the murder from the shelf. Five minutes afterwards, the shoemaker found the deceased stabbed and a number of people standing near. At about eleven o'clock, prisoner returned to the shop, but before leaving him, the shoemaker asked him to return the knife, which was paid through a window by another man who accompanied prisoner. An examination of the wound was made by the Government Analyst, who found signs of mammalian blood. Early in the morning of the following day (14th September) a report was made to the Police and prisoner was arrested. Prisoner's statement was duly taken, in which he admitted having stabbed both women but said he had a grievance against his elder brother's wife, who was not the deceased. In conclusion, the Attorney-General said that prisoner's action in proceeding to the house to procure the knife supplied all the evidence necessary in the element of malice aforethought.

Medical and other evidence was also taken. The defence rested their case upon the fact that prisoner was habitually addicted to drink and that the act was committed under great provocation, with no intention to kill. It was also contended on behalf of the prisoner that the mere fact of his offering assistance in staunching the woman's bleeding and the absence of any attempt to escape eliminated all possible element of malice aforethought and is closing the case for the defence. Mr. Alabaster asked the jury to return a verdict of "manslaughter."

Verdict entered accordingly and sentence of seven years' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

## ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

At the Criminal Sessions last Tuesday, Mr. Justice Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice) presiding, Yeung Wong Kwei, a Chinaman, was charged with armed robbery at Tung Yeh Ha, near Nam Shi Wai, on the night of the 13th September last. The Hon. Mr. W. Res. Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, Jr. (from the Crown Solicitor's Office) appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended and entered a plea of not guilty.

The following were the jury empanelled:—Messrs. G. L. Duncan (foreman), S. G. Bolton, A. Charlton, C. Chaytor, F. X. Britto and E. E. Rigold.

The Attorney-General in outlining the facts of the case said that the case in question was another unfortunate instance of robbery with violence, which was so prevalent in the Colony at the present time. Prisoner along with others committed a gang robbery and stole a number of clothes, two buffaloes and three bullocks. The house where the robbery was committed was that of a farmer named Shi Wai. At about eleven o'clock on the night of the 13th September, the gang of robbers broke into a room in which were the farmer and his wife and after putting them in bodily fear of their lives, they annexed the booty and decamped. The wife of the farmer had known prisoner before the commission of the outrage and on arrival at Hongkong, he was pointed out by both the farmer and his wife. Prisoner set out an alibi, alleging that he was to Hongkong at the time of the robbery and the Attorney-General explained to the jury that the case depended upon the identity of the prisoner.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and sentence of seven years' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

## NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

## OFFICIAL VISIT TO MACAO.

18th inst. H.E. Mons. Margerie, the new French Minister to Peking, who arrived in Hongkong the other day from Siam en route for the Chinese capital, has since been busy in his round of official visits to neighbouring territories. Our Canton correspondent reported the French Minister's visit to the Viceroys at Canton to which the end of last week. No sooner did Mons. Margerie return from the Provincial capital than he makes a visit of courtesy to Macao. An evidence of the *entente cordiale* prevailing between the Government of the Republic and Portugal as such as the Governor of Macao became applied of the Minister's intention to proceed to the Portuguese colony, he placed the Portuguese garrison *Petris* at the disposal of the distinguished French visitor.

Mons. Margerie left Hongkong for Macao yesterday (Saturday) on board the *Petris*. His Excellency was accompanied by Mons. G. Liebert, Consul for France in Hongkong, and Capt. D. O'Neill, of the Portuguese Consular service, and the wall and popularly known assistant Commissioner for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao. The Portuguese Consul in Hongkong, Senhor J. J. Leiria, would, no doubt, also have been a member of the party, had it been possible for him to do so, but that gentleman is still confined to the house under medical advice since the unfortunate accident about two months ago by which his right leg was badly fractured.

The *Petris*, with the party on board, left the harbour at 8.30 a.m. yesterday. Upon arrival at Macao the Minister was accorded an official landing, there being the usual guard of honour and band. A visit was then paid to the Governor, at Government House, His Excellency returning the courtesy later in the afternoon.

In the evening there was an official dinner at the gubernatorial residence. The French Minister returned to Hongkong to-day. DINNER AT MOUNTAIN LODGE.

To-night Monsieur de Margerie will be the guest of His Excellency the Governor at Mountain Lodge. Those invited to meet the new French Minister are:—Commanders, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Consul G. Liebert, Mr. and Mrs. P. de Champlain, Mr. and Mrs. L. Berioque, Mrs. Fremantle, Captain da Cunha Lima of the Portuguese cruiser *Dons Amalia*, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., and Mrs. May, and Capt. Heathcote, A.D.C.

## THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

## SERIOUS SITUATION IN PENANG.

The boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese in Penang, which doubtless in sympathy with the movement in Kinta, has been threatening for some days past, took definite and aggressive form on Thursday and had it not been for the prompt and vigorous measures which the Chief Police Officer adopted immediately the state of things came under his notice, a more serious situation would have been created.

The method employed by the prime movers in the agitation locally to advertise the anti-Japanese movement showed that the affair was an organized one, calling for immediate action. In the evening the high bank walls in Caravan Street and Rope Walk were seen to be covered with articles of Japanese manufacture of all descriptions: there were clocks, umbrellas, boots and shoes, coats, trousers, singlets, mirrors, articles of lacquer ware, and a hundred and one different kinds of Japanese-made goods, all securely nailed to the walls, interspersed were inflammatory placards in Chinese. Crowds soon collected to see these novel sights, and to read the portentous placards, which were posted in the streets about both Caravan Street and Rope Walk contained a stirring mob in which there was a strong infusion of the samurai element, and which lacked nothing but leadership to rush and break up every Japanese house in the town. At this time the whole of this quarter was in a ferment.

Fortunately, at the critical moment, Major de Hamel, with Captain Bowser, a few European officers, and a posse of native constables came to the rescue. The mob was promptly dispersed by the use of batons and the use of some persuasion the mob was successfully dispersed. The streets in the neighbourhood were then thoroughly patrolled and cleared, and in—P. Gossell.

## MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

We expect as a matter of course that the Imperial Commission announced by the Governor of Hongkong will not confine its observations to that of the military contribution, writes the *Straits Times*. It should endorse Sir Frederick Lugard's opinion that there should be sought for some mode of levying the military contribution so as to make it less heavily in years of depleted revenue, then this Colony will have as much right to be considered as Hongkong. Our revenue is being depleted in exactly the same way, by exactly the same cause. We have always held firmly to the opinion that these Crown Colonies are milked too much for this purpose, though the *Far Eastern* comments during the *Dreadnought* controversy subtracted a good deal from our sympathy with the grumblers. If it was ungrateful of the people at home to deny the wisdom of the decision of levying the "wanton" clamour, it is equally ungrateful of them to begrudge any of the Military Contribution, or Military Exaction, as it were better called. However, that seems all by for the moment and we look forward to the Imperial Commission with much interest and as much hope as we can conjure up.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The quarterly meeting took place on the Happy Valley course from 10th to 18th October, with the following results:—

## PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

To-day, being the first day of the 9th moon in Chinese reckoning, the Provincial Assembly in each provincial capital is to be formally opened. The step is part of the second year's programme, which is in turn part of the ten years' programme. It means another stage in the advance towards constitutional government, the chief characteristic of which is the adoption of a parliamentary system. The determination to adopt this new system involves many difficulties, and at first the movement must of necessity be distinguished by mistakes and imperfections. The process of developing the system should not be viewed by a critical eye, but in the spirit of a sympathetic friend. One point, for example, that strikes the onlooker as peculiar is the attempt to form a constitutional government without first agreeing on a constitution. Certain general ideas the Peking authorities hold in mind, but how these ideas are to be carried out is left to future development. In this respect the process of the bringing into existence of the British constitution seems to be observed more than the method of drawing up a well-defined written constitution, such as has been followed in other countries and even in the British Colonies. To say this does not, of course, imply that any new advance is made without regulations. On the contrary many regulations may yet prove China's danger and burden. The department at the capital, composed of the leading officials in the Central Government which deals with constitutional questions elaborates minute regulations on every change to be made, and these on receiving Imperial approval become the law of the land. By the time the ten years' advance, and such a constitutional government, has been allowed to fill a library and to be within reach only of a few chosen experts, to return to the Provincial Assemblies, regulations have been duly drawn up and issued, but there are few even among the Chinese who know what they are. Franchise has been granted to some, and withheld from some, in the main there is a property, and an educational qualification. Any male with property amounting to 100,000 and any one who has a degree under the old examination system or has gone through a Government school of high school, has been allowed to vote. There has been complaint in certain quarters that educated Chinese who are Christians have been excluded, but this is because they have studied in mission schools rather than in the Government schools. To begin with injustice and intolerance, is to begin where most nations were once but are not now. And yet from reports received, many who had the privilege of voting did not exercise it, and many of the most respectable men in every district refused to allow their names to be put forward as delegates to the Provincial Assemblies. Those advanced in years or of conservative instincts have met with little favour so far as information has reached us from different provinces. Men who have nothing to do, or who represent the petty-laboring class, have pushed their way to the front, and will now glow eloquent in the Assembly Hall, to the amusement of the solid and learned old gentlemen who have never dared to speak in public. It will be interesting to learn the character of the representatives to all the Assemblies. If the latter possess a representative and parliamentary character, and many similar bodies in other countries. That sedateness and dulness should characterize their discussions, is a better ideal than socialist and revolutionary tendencies. At Nanking the chairman elected for the Assembly represents the scholarly class, namely, Chang Chien who is *optimus* from the Hanlin of his year and has of late years been prominent in public matters of this province. But the main thing to be borne in mind is that the principle of representation and Parliamentary Government is inaugurated and honored to-day. Power has been granted to the people and their representatives. In striking contrast with the custom of only a decade ago, when no private individual could safely discuss public question, the people now are beckoned to the front and are given their first taste of political power. Never again can the Government go back on this principle, though brakes may now and then be applied to the revolving wheels of individual responsibility and independent action. Imperialism, civilisation, monarchy, and even absolutism will still continue. But the old autocrat is no more, and a new era has begun. It is difficult to ascertain the exact power to be held by these Provincial Assemblies, what questions, that is, they are to handle and decide. At present there is only one House in each province. The delegates have already in several cases been holding preliminary meetings, and have received instructions from their Governor or Viceroy, who in turn has been sending telegrams to Peking as to the powers and limitations of their office. The Viceroy at Nanking, it is reported in the native press, has given to the Kiangsu Assembly four questions to discuss and act upon: copper coinage, a census, river embankments, the building of a railway from Nanking to Wuhu. The Governor at Hangchow has furnished the Chekiang Assembly with a longer list, in which we find the method to be pursued in raising money for the police administration of the province and in fixing new taxes on the people. One learned representative argued that if more schools were started to teach the character by the right method, it would then be possible to persuade the people to pay more taxes. The first days of these Assemblies will afford scope for the talkative delegates to display their powers of oratory, afterwards they will assemble in silence, eager for an adjournment. When once they begin to discuss real business, they are likely to find one restriction after another, either from the provincial authorities, especially the Viceroy or Governor, or from the Government in Peking. The expenses of maintaining all the delegates, and providing suitable quarters, will have to be met from a new source, which in the end will be one and the same source of all revenue—the people. How the people will welcome additional taxation, required by the Assemblies, by the Viceroy, by the local Magistrates and Municipal Councils, and by the Central Government in Peking, it will not be hard to foretell; the people will make use of the new power dramatically declared to them, by the agreement with the constitutional idea of all countries, to denounce and resist the tyranny of all the despots, even though promulgated by their own representatives. With the adoption of constitutionalism there comes increase of expenditure. The increased taxation concurrent therewith can only be met by increased enlightenment as to the production of national wealth. It is certain at least that under the new conditions there is abundant need for men of sagacity, both in administrative departments and in Parliamentary Assemblies.—V. G. D. News.

## THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

The following Mining and Milling Report for the four weeks ending Sept. 11, 1900:—

The Mine Shaft shows development 258 1/2 ft. (main drives 168 ft. cross-cut 80 ft. and sinking 20 ft.) prospecting drives 97 ft. and 32 ft. in investigation. There have been 221 ft. cross-cuts for the same purpose. Total 713 1/2 ft.

## MINES.

The cross-cut E. from bottom of No. 2 (N.) shaft has been extended 24 ft. total length 28 ft. Drive N. from E. cross-cut, No. 1 level advanced 38 ft. total 190 ft. The lode 18 inches wide assaying 0.65 dwt. per ton. These two points are the only ones in operation in Bukit Malacca proper.

## BUKIT MALACCA.

This prospect drive has been further extended 59 ft. from N. to S. making a total length of 70 ft. Nothing of value has been found in these drives, the lode being about 40 inches wide assaying 2.5 dwt. per ton.

## BUKIT KULOH.

This prospect drive has been further extended 59 ft. from N. to S. making a total length of 70 ft. Nothing of value has been found in these drives, the lode being about 40 inches wide assaying 2.5 dwt. per ton.

540 ft. Level drive S. From cross-cut shaft from shaft has been advanced 6 ft. Total length 134 ft. Assay average 0.2 dwt. This drive does not appear to be on a lode, there are no walls and but little of other matter to give one the impression that it is a lode. If no improvement takes place shortly, cross-cuts must be driven E. and W. in search of the lode.

440 ft. Level drive from shaft G. has been advanced 12 ft. total length 81 ft. The lode in this drive has improved somewhat and is now 46 in. wide and assays 6.47 dwt. per ton. Evidently this drive is not on either of the lodes driven on the level above (440 ft.) unless one of these have been twisting itself considerably.

Stopes have been started from the back of this (440 ft.) level, but are not of a promising appearance, especially in the S. drive at point from shaft. In the 12 ft. drive (440 ft. level) both N. and S. the lode is very narrow, about 4 ft. wide and the rock on either side of lode hard which makes it expensive for stoping.

440 ft. Level, N. drive. Advanced 3 ft. total 35 ft. Lode 6 in. wide assaying 0.7 dwt. per ton. This drive appears to have reached the disturbed ground found in the level above.

440 ft. Level S. Extended 6 ft. total 62 ft. Lode 45 in. wide assaying 0.6 dwt. per ton. This drive is poor, but should be continued as it is practically in unproved ground.

Cross-cut E. Extended 6 ft. total 43 ft. Cross-cut W. Extended 4 ft. total 35 ft. These cross-cuts E. and W., opposite each other from the main S. drive, have been temporarily suspended, as we have commenced stoping and sinking in the level near, so the ventilation did not allow of work being carried on in these two points.

440 ft. Level S. A. Winze has been commenced in the bottom of this level 200 ft. S. of No. 1 Winze.

440 ft. Level. The cross-cut E. opposite shaft has been extended 1 ft. total length 59 ft. this cross-cut is nearing the point where we may expect to intersect the lode found in the cross-cut in the slopes above.

440 ft. Level. Cross-cut E. advanced 9 ft. total 56 ft. No change to note in the rock.

440 ft. Level. Intermediate drive in stopes; extended 10 ft. total 158 ft. Lode 60 in. wide assaying 0.4 dwt. This drive has become poor and consequently suspended.

440 ft. Level. Cross-cut W. advanced 17 ft. total 72 ft. The cross-cut has been stopped, as it is not far enough to prove the ground in this direction. A branch (lode) about 2 ft. wide was passed through during the month, as it shows a trace of gold it will be prosecuted a little with drives before abandoning this point.

The Stopes in this mine, at present, are rather poor especially those in the upper levels which are practically exhausted, the few patches of stope remaining in them will be taken out. A new stope has been commenced in the 440 ft. Level S. also as stated above in the bottom (440 ft.) level. For assays and widths of the lode in the respective stopes see accompanying sheet.

STOPE MINE.

160 ft. Level drive N. advanced 10 ft. total 270 ft. Lode 24 in. wide assaying 12.85 dwt. per ton.

160 ft. Level drive S. advanced 14 ft. total 1,077 ft.

160 ft. Level S. The lode has improved in appearance, but is at present valueless.

A Winze has been started 23 ft. N. from No. 1 Winze and is now down 13 ft. in a lode assaying 12.85 dwt. and width of 48 inches.

A New Stope has been commenced in the back of this level S. of Anderson Shaft, this stope should eventually join with the main stope.

The Main Stope in the back of this level averages 83 in. wide and assays 0.67 dwt. per ton.

ANDERSON SHAFT.

Has been sunk 4 ft. giving a depth of 11 ft. below the 260 ft. level. The heavy timbers (bearers) for supporting the new plunger lift are in positions and ground is now being out for clisters for same. This machinery together with the winding machinery should be in readiness to work early in next year. The skips for this shaft have been ordered and should arrive in time, the winding machinery is in readiness.

260 ft. Level S. drive advanced 8 ft. total 54 ft. This drive is in all appearances off the lode and to see if the lode is standing in the W. a cross-cut has been started in this direction and is now cut 15 ft.

260 ft. Level N. drive advanced 27 ft. total 130 ft. This drive is being taken on the lode, on which the Winze was sunk, from the level above, the lode is 5 ft. wide assaying 4.70 dwt. per ton. The main (east) stope is still standing to the E. of this level, some investigation is now being done to colligate it on this point.

Some stoping has been done in the back of this 260 ft. level with fair from satisfactory results, however, the lode is now being systematically sampled at this point to find out if our samples of last month were wrong of those taken prior to that date.

GENERAL.

Judging by the assay returns the falling off in the output is due to the low grade stone from Bukit Komau, the stopes in the upper levels being exhausted, and a quantity of low grade stone sent to the Mill from the 260 ft. level Anderson, this however compares favourably with the actual production for several months past.

I can assure you, gentlemen, every effort will be made on my part to keep the production at its former level.

Milling Sheet for four weeks ending September 11, 1900.

40 Stamps: 38 days less 1,208 days for clean up and repairs, also 11 hours of the above through an accident at the Power Station.

One Crushed: B. Komau 1,554 tons. Stope 1,212.

Anderson 209.

Huntington Mills 18,375 days. One Crushed: B. Komau 154 tons. Stope 203.

Total 1,330 tons.

Amalgam collected 1,795 oz. producing Retorted Gold 6,716. Smelted Gold 81,344.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 17th October, 1900. The Museum was reopened on the 12th inst.—

Library, Museum.

Non-Chinese 174. Chinese 215. Total 389.

Winners of MacEwen Cup. Winner of Peel Cup. Winner of Peel.

## RUSSIAN PRIZES AND BRITISH CLAIMS.

In the House of Commons on September 20, Mr. Arthur asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what was the present position of the claims by British subjects upon the Russian Government for compensation in the cases of the *St. Kilda* (cotton and rice), *Hippang*, *Oldham*, *Knights Commander*, and *Calcutta* respectively.

Sir E. Grey: As regards the cargo of cotton and rice on the *St. Kilda*, the Supreme Prize Court has dismissed the claims. I would also refer the hon. member to my reply on July 8 last. In the case of the *Hippang*, I must refer the hon. member to my reply to him on Feb. 22 last. Since that date the Russian Government has informed His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg (in May last) that the evidence of an important witness on their behalf at Vladivostok was still outstanding, but that the case was otherwise completed for hearing by the Supreme Prize Court. His Majesty's Government has repeatedly pressed that the hearing should be accelerated. With regard to the *Oldham*, the judgment of the Supreme Prize Court has been received. Its effect is as stated in my reply to the hon. member of Feb. 22 last. I understand, however, that the owners are awaiting a further report from the advocate in charge of the case. In the case of the *Knights Commander*, the position as regards the owners of the vessel is unchanged since my reply to the hon. member of Feb. 22 last. The assessment of the claims of owners of innocent cargo is, however, to come before the Liban Prize Court; but I understand that the case may not be heard at the next sitting of the Court, which is fixed for this month next, as it was heard in the first instance in the Vladivostok Court, and so is now to the Liban Court. There has been no development of the *Calcutta* since my reply to the hon. member of Feb. 22. In two cases the Supreme Prize Court has decided that the cotton on board was absolute contraband; and as regards the question of these cases being submitted to arbitration, I have nothing to add to my reply to the hon. member for the Lowestoft division of July 8 last. In the cases of the *Malacca*, *St. Kilda*, *Oldham*, and *Knights Commander*, the claim to some compensation has been conceded.

## TRADE PROSPECTS IN SIBERIA.

## NEED OF MANUFACTORIES.

In Siberia we have what is practically a new country, larger than all Europe put together, watered everywhere by immense rivers and crossed through its centre by a trunk line of railway, with mineral riches untold, and with living forces of labour from east and west, worthy of the name and not few of its mines worked on an up-to-date manner.

In Siberia manufactories are needed in all the large trading centres, and says Mr. H. G. Read in *Cassier's Magazine*, if run on modern commercial lines, they would pay handsomely. At the present time there are hundreds of little works scattered about at long distances apart, many of them run by horsepower and others without any power at all, but with everything done by hand, a most of them are worked with the crudest appliances and in the most primitive manner. They are mostly in the ownership of people of limited education and small capital, working almost from hand to mouth, so that they are unable to make proper extensions to their business, and are thus kept within a narrow trading limit.

The Secretary of the Gleanly Rubber Estates, Ltd., reports that the output of dry rubber for September was 1,251 lbs. The total crop for the year amounts to 12,175 lbs.

CONSOLIDATED MALAY. The crop of the consolidated Malay Rubber Estates Ltd., harvested during September, was 20,470 lbs. dry rubber. For the corresponding month of last year it was 12,195



- 1.—Hongkong and Neighborhood, S. breeze, strong; E. winds, strong; equally, showery.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N. E. gales.
- 3.—South coast of China, between Hongkong and Lamschoe, E. winds, strong.
- 4.—North coast of China, between Peking and Tientsin, E. winds, strong.



## The Typhoon.

## ASSISTANCE FOR THE "RAGNAR."

## H.M.S. "FLORA" TO THE RESCUE.

## EXTENSIVE DAMAGE AT MACAO.

No much fresh information could be gathered today concerning the typhoon which visited Hongkong on Tuesday and Wednesday beyond the detailed facts recorded in these columns during the past two days. News brought by incoming steamers from the South and also from the Coast ports within the radius of the storm of Tuesday, amply bear out the fears that had been entertained that shippers of vessels making for Hongkong since Tuesday morning last must have experienced an exceedingly anxious and in some cases a perilous time. The various reports from the shipmasters are detailed below. Interest has naturally centred in the Government dredger *St. Elizabeth* which took the ground on the sandy beach round the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery at Quarry Bay. It was hoped that at high tide this morning the attempt to tow her off the beach would be successful. This, however, was not realised and another trial will be made to-night when the tide is favourable.

**THE STRANDED "RAGNAR."**  
Capt. Augusten's urgent telegram for assistance to the *Ragnar*, stranded on Mooney Island, near the Paracels, as given in detail in our last evening's issue, formed the theme of general conversation in shipping circles last evening. It became known to the shipping fraternity that the *s.s. Prometheus* was dispatched at 5.15 p.m. yesterday to the scene of the disaster. Her mission is believed to be to rescue the crew who are supposed on Paddis (or Patis) Island. The captain's telegram (see page 394) is a most distressful condition and the direct strait must be enduring great privations. It is gratifying news to learn that the wife of the captain, one officer and two members of the crew have been safely landed at Tamy. Readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will have been prepared for the information that the Danish salvage steamer *Protector* would go down to attempt the saving of the *Ragnar*. After providing herself with provisions and stores the *Protector* steamed down South at night on the morning.

**H.M.S. "FLORA" TO THE RESCUE.**  
What must be considered as an extremely gratifying piece of news is the fact that His Majesty's cruiser *Flora*, which was proceeding to Hongkong from the South, has been intercepted, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Paracels, by wireless telegraph from Hongkong. Her commander was directed by Commodore Lyon to proceed with all speed to Paddis Island in order to rescue the crew of the *Ragnar* and to render such assistance as is practicable to the vessel in distress.

**"LYNDHURST" "HONGKONG MARU" COLLISION.**  
Surveys were still busy to-day examining and detailing the damage to the Standard Oil Company's sailing ship *Lyndhurst*. Meanwhile the *Hongkong Maru* is booked for drydock to-morrow at Hunghom.

**WAGLAN LIGHTHOUSE.**  
Until yesterday afternoon telegraphic communication with the lighthouse had not been restored. The Government tender *Stanley* accordingly received orders to proceed with all dispatch to the Lighthouse to ascertain if assistance was required. Capt. G. L. Willoughby went down this morning and returned late in the afternoon. From all accounts that could be gathered, it appears that they felt the full force of the gale on the island on Tuesday last; the lowest reading of the barometer was 29.05. The typhoon did not cause very much damage. An examination revealed that the two cable marks on the island had broken; the lightning conductor on the mast was gone; and that all the keepers' quarters had been flooded during the progress of the storm, heavy sprays coming in from all sides. The cookhouse chimney was badly blown away and the chicken-house carried into the sea. The sum total of damage on Waglan was, therefore, altogether inconsiderable.

**CRUISE ROUND LAMMA ISLAND.**  
The *Stanley* then proceeded from Waglan on a cruise round Lamma Island, Capt. Willoughby keeping a sharp lookout on deck for any derelict that may chance to be floating. The first junk that was sighted was observed to be drifting in jury-rigged for Aberdeen. As she appeared to be in distress Capt. Willoughby steamed up to her. Questioned if all was well, the Chinese master of the junk replied that the crew were starving and wanted water. Capt. Willoughby provisioned the junk sufficiently to enable her to reach Aberdeen. Further out to sea another two distressed junks were met; they were similarly jury-rigged and were also making for Aberdeen. From this point the tender shaped a course for Dumb-bell Island near where two more junks were come across; both of which were seen to be in distress. Throughout the day's cruise the *Stanley* encountered a slight swell from the S.E.; the weather was otherwise calm, and the day bright and shiny.

**MAN WASHED OVERBOARD.**  
Captain J. Bruhn, of the German *s.s. Ching*, which arrived from Bangkok this morning, had a very trying experience to relate. From 8 a.m. on the 19th inst. till 8 a.m. of the following day his ship was in the teeth of the typhoon, the barometer falling from 746 to 731. Heavy seas washed all over the ship and wrought frightful destruction on deck. On the 19th at about noon one poor sailor was washed overboard. Much to the regret of the skipper and his officers, they were in a helpless condition to attempt a rescue. Continuous heavy seas running precluded the possibility of launching a lifeboat. The unfortunate sailor was drowned.

**OTHER REPORTS.**  
According to the report of Capt. Lorenzen, of the *s.s. Alamo*, from Foochow, his vessel encountered N.E. and E. gales and heavy seas with continuous rain. Six miles off Waglan the *Alamo* came across one captured junk labouring in very high sea.

The *Linan* from Shanghai had very unsettled weather throughout. "Confused sea and very heavy rain" signals for the greater part of the journey; it is the terse manner: Capt. O. C. Williams summarizes his account of the voyage.

From the 17th to the 19th inst. Capt. D. Reimers, of the *s.s. Plesmich*, from Bangkok via Swatow, had N.E. monsoon. After leaving Swatow the steamer ran into a typhoon but escaped, without damage, to Hongkong.

**GREAT DESTRUCTION AT MACAO.**  
Our correspondent's exclusive telegram from Macao yesterday told conclusively of the great destruction at Macao. Letters from Macao to-day bear out the tale of havoc in its entirety. In another column it will be seen that the Portuguese gunboat *Macao* has been successfully re-floated and apparently undamaged. This information is confirmed by a telegram received by Senator J. J. Leite, Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, from the Governor of Macao in reply to a telegram of "sympathy" which had been despatched to H.E. Senor Eduardo Marques, the Governor, upon learning of the disaster, which had overtaken Macao. We understand that H.E. General Sir Joachim Machado de Castro, the

Commissioner, has received a similar message supplemented by other details from the Portuguese Governor. While a third official message was addressed by His Excellency's aide-de-camp to a British firm in Hongkong thanking them for proffered assistance to refloat the gunboat.

**THE FRENCH GUNBOAT "ARGUS."**  
As regards the French gunboat *Argus*, her position right over the river embankment into the paddies, renders the task an extremely difficult one to release her from dry land. Latest telegraphic information reports that she is even in a worse plight than she was on Tuesday when she was washed ashore. Competent opinions concur that a channel will have to be cut into the embankment before the *Argus* can be got into the river again. According to a report of a Macao resident the typhoon gun was fired at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, and by 11.15 the same forenoon it struck the Colony in full force. As in Hongkong the typhoon was accompanied by a heavy and continuous downpour of rain. The worst effect of the hurricane was felt between 10.45 and 11.30 on Tuesday night. The violence of the wind began to abate about midnight. The lowest reading of the barometer was at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night when it registered 29.03. The wind blew from a northerly direction all day, and at 8 p.m. the direction was from E.S.E., changing to S.E. winds at 10 p.m.

The fleet of Chinese junks in the inner harbour were by far the greatest sufferers, a good many being dashed against one another and reduced to splinters while their occupants were drowned. The cinematograph building was blown down. The small wharf for the use of Government vessels was completely wrecked. Fortunately, none of the river steamers were hurt. Within the collection of "old" residents the typhoon was the "worst" experienced for the past twenty years. Half the entire length of the Praia Grande from the front of Government House to Chuanamorio below the Boa Vista Hotel collapsed, and much of the new reclamation in Bishop's Bay was washed seaward. The Harbour Office pier, which was constructed only two years ago, is completely wrecked. The summer-masjed of the Macao Hotel on the Praia Grande was washed away. Beyond the sea had the typhoon considerably damaged. Several warehouses of private houses and a number of Chinese dwelling-houses collapsed, burying their inmates under the debris. The public garden suffered a little. It will be some little time before anything like an approximate estimate of the damage and loss of lives can be ascertained.

## GALE AT CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 20th October.  
During the last two days the weather has been very threatening and warnings have been issued by the signal station of the approach of a typhoon. At 9 a.m. yesterday rain began to fall in torrents and now and then violent squalls were experienced. Residents ashore and the boat population in the harbour mindful of the disastrous typhoon of last year did not fail to take adequate precautions against the advent of a storm. For the whole of last night the wind continued blowing with considerable force until 10 a.m. this forenoon when it abated. Though the wind did not increase to typhoon force the boat people for safety's sake made fast their vessels to their moorings and some of them left the harbour to seek shelter in safe places. In the early hours of this morning many streets in the western suburbs were flooded for a time and the mounds on the top of house roofs were blown down with the result that small quantities of debris were scattered here and there in many places. Fortunately no serious damage has resulted as far as the city of Canton is concerned.

## TYPHOON AFTERMATH.

## H.M.S. "FLORA'S" MISSION.

## FISHING FLEET IN DISTRESS.

**22nd inst.**  
News of the successful rescue, by H.M.S. *Flora*, of the crew of the Norwegian steamer *Ragnar*, on Patis Island, near the Paracels, is anxiously awaited in the Colony. So far the extremely satisfactory news to learn that His Majesty's cruiser has been kept in touch with the Admiralty officials in Hongkong by wireless. The latest information, up to noon to-day, that has been received from the commander of the *Flora*, is to the effect that at nine o'clock last night the cruiser was anchored off the Amphitrite Group. At daybreak to-day she left for Patis Island where the marooned crew of the *Ragnar* had settled at the date of Capt. Augusten's urgent telegram to Hongkong asking for assistance. Assistance to be despatched to the scene of the disaster.

**RIVER STEAMER ASHORE.**  
When news arrived in the Colony by letter from Canton yesterday, owing to the collapse of the telegraph land lines, reporting that no damage or casualty had occurred in that city as a result of the typhoon, it was hoped that the large fleet of river steamers had escaped with perfect immunity. That hope was not realised, however, when information reached a well-informed source of information in Hongkong to-day advising that the river steamer *Takling*, belonging to the Sze Yip Steamship Co., had been driven ashore during the typhoon, which also struck the port of Kongmoon. The exact location where the *Takling* is grounded is stated as Pak Kai, near the Chinese Customs House, at Kongmoon. No details were available in the forenoon to-day concerning the mishap. Our representative was, nevertheless, informed that it is not believed that any loss of lives attended the running aground of the *Takling*. It was a fortunate circumstance that the floating population at and around Kongmoon had been forewarned of the approach of the typhoon so that the passengers who are usually taken by boats from Sakany and other landing stages did not proceed on that day to Kongmoon for embarkation. The *Takling*, therefore, on the voyage in question carried no passengers to speak of. As the steamer was driven ashore on a muddy bottom on the bank of the river, the opinion is held that she has sustained no damage at all, and that her refloating will be easily and safely accomplished.

**THE DREDGER "ST. ELIZABETH."**  
At latest report to-day, was still on the beach at Shauki. The second attempt to pull her off it has been able to ascertain by a cursory examination of the bull, in the position where the dredger lies, expert opinions hold that the *St. Elizabeth* has not suffered any structural damage. Such being the case it is just a matter of a little time before the capable hands of the Tai Koo dockyard get the dredger in her elements again and in the same excellent condition that she was before she took the ground on Tuesday last.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
Capt. St. John George, of the E. and A. S.S. *Alamo*, which arrived from Sydney, via Manila, last evening, reports that, when 32 miles S.E. of Waglan Island, she met three junks with jury masts. One of the junks asked for water and provision and, after giving her an adequate supply, the *Alamo* proceeded on her voyage, arriving in Hongkong later in the forenoon.

The German steamer *Quarta*, with a cargo of sugar from Java, also encountered a heavy typhoon in the China Sea, but went through it without any incident of noteworthy importance to report.

The *H.A.L. Brigatella*, Capt. Schwinghamer, arrived from Singapore yesterday. She came across a wreck on the same afternoon at half-past four o'clock. The position of the derelict was: Green Island rock true bearing N. 8° W. The *Brigatella's* experience was one of heavy weather and rough seas, with south-easterly winds. The vessel had a tough time of it in weathering the service typhoon.

**A MESSAGE FROM THE "CALCUTTA."**  
As in the big typhoon of 1906 the fishing junks appear to be the greatest sufferers by the typhoon, so can be gathered from the reports filtering in with the arrivals of the ocean steamers from the South. The latest to reach the port is one from Alfred Holt's steamer *Calcutta* one mile to the N.E. of Gap Rock to-day. That vessel signalled having passed several distressed junks all of which are requiring help. The position of the fleet was 29 miles South 20 degrees West.

**VESSLS IN DOCK.**  
At an early hour this morning the Dock Co.'s tow-boat, *David Gillies*, took the Standard Oil Co.'s sailing vessel *Lyndhurst* in tow across to Hunghom, where she will be drydocked to repair the damage sustained in her collision on Tuesday with the T. K. K. *s.s. Hongkong Maru*. The latter vessel was also towed round to Kowloon to-day and will undergo repairs at the hands of Mr. R. M. Dyer's staff at Hunghom.

**CASUALTIES AT SHAU-KI-WAN.**  
The greatest damage to Chinese craft caused by Tuesday's typhoon seems to have been sustained at Shau-ki-wan. Up to a late hour last night the Government dredger *St. Elizabeth*, which went aground near the Tai Koo Sugar Works, was being lightened out; the work of towing her off is expected to take a little time. Near the Sal Wan Ho Market a large salt junk of 6,000-pical capacity was beached high and dry; none of which was received only this morning, up to which time the owners were waiting for an opportunity to get the junk refloated by a junk and towed against the spring wall with great force and dashed to pieces. The only other damage done appears to have been confined to telephone poles, which were twisted out of shape and the damage to the instruments themselves is of extensive character.

**AT ABERDEEN.**  
The roads and sea-walls at Aberdeen have been badly broken up, but otherwise no other damage has been reported.

**ANOTHER TYPHOON.**  
We are indebted to the American Consulate, General for the following telegram received at 3.50 p.m. to-day from the Manila Observatory:

Manila, October 22, 1909, 3 p.m.  
Cyclone or typhoon (Pacific Ocean) about halfway between the Caroline and Philippines, moving W. or W.N.W.

**CANTON RAILWAY DAMAGE.**  
Owing to the heavy rain of Tuesday and Wednesday considerable damage has been done to the Canton-Hankow Railway in the section from Yung Tsim to Pei Kowloon. No train has been running on this section since yesterday until the necessary repairs have been completed.

**HARBOUR ACCIDENT.**  
Though no extensive damages were suffered in the city of Canton by the recent typhoon as reported yesterday, it is now learnt that, during the violent squalls on the night of the 19th inst., four sampans were capsized in the harbour and five or six persons were drowned. The Central Relief Committee, as yet, has not received any news as to whether they had been any casualty by the typhoon. These men engaged a launch to cruise round the harbour and were in time to rescue about half a dozen persons from drowning on board the capsized vessels. For this action the charitable members of the Relief Committee are commended by the general public.

## PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

## AN IMPERIAL DECREE.

Peking, October 13.  
The Provincial Assemblies in the various provinces are organs, through which public opinion and views are gathered, and were commanded to be organized by the Decree of the late Emperor Hsiao Chin received by the late Emperor T'eh Tsung.

After our accession We have continued in this benign policy and commended our ministers throughout the Empire to carry out the measures which we have issued. The *Ragnar* has been received in succession from the different provinces to the effect that the convocation of the Assemblies and the election have been deliberated upon and completely carried out. The 1st of the 9th month, the date on which members should open the session in the Assemblies, has now arrived and We specially repeat our exhortations and warnings in the matter. The members of the Assemblies should make representations and suggestions on matters affecting local affairs with truth and sincerity, and earnestly form to the Decree issued by the late Emperor Hsiao Chin. They should not entertain selfish motives to the detriment of public welfare, or adhere to obstinate views to subvert the established order of things. Neither should they undertake any measure and give way to clamour in discussion, nor should they misunderstand the limits of authority and establish regulations which overstep the proper bounds.

The respective Viceroy and Governors are desired to gather and accept without predilection or prejudice suggestions of the Assemblies, and put them into operation after due deliberation, so that a unity of mind may be established and a good government attained in course of time.

After the opening of the Assemblies the Viceroy and Governors are further commanded to superintend their workings in accordance with the regulations and to see that the measures decided upon neither exceed proper bounds of authority nor contravene the law of the land.

They should thus manifest their loyalty and affection and aim at enriching and strengthening the Empire. It is earnestly hoped that by so doing they will comply with our wish to seek industriously to know the secret desires of the people and on the other hand they should carry out the principle of officials and people all performing their respective duties.

Copies of this Edict are commanded to be made and posted at the meeting halls in the Provincial Assemblies for guidance.

The above Edict is sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by the Grand Councilors, Prince Ching, Shih Hsi, Lu Chuan-shih, Na Tung and Tai Hsueh-shan. (S. P. News)

**BRITISH POSTAL AGENCIES.**  
"Figs" writes in the *N. C. D. News*:—It would be interesting to many, especially those His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong proposes should pay a deficit in the Postal Revenue of the Colony, to learn how much deficit is made up, and how part can so conveniently be allocated to Shanghai. While pathetically calling attention to the "Chinese Loss," His Excellency, or his advisers, conveniently refrain from mentioning the unheeded increment they have received during the past two years by way of the tax of four cents per hundred dollars on the many millions of capital of the limited liability companies registered in Hongkong, but operating in Shanghai. The sum of this tax not only exceeds the hypothetical loss referred to by his Excellency, but is an absolute gift from Shanghai, over which the promoters of this impost must sweetly smile when they think of the lamblike way this addition to their finances has been presented to them, and for which they are thankful they have any right claim. When originally applying for registration the existing companies willingly paid all the fees leviable, for obtaining whatever privileges attach to registration; being now in the toils, without any voice in the matter, many of the companies are saddled with an imposition of thousands of dollars annually, for which no work is done, or benefit conferred; the sooner the companies concerned test the legality of this action the better.

**BOYS OWN CLUB.**  
PAPER CHASE MEETING.

The Boys Own Club will be holding a paper-chase meeting to-morrow evening, the 24th inst. starting at 8.15 p.m. from the monument at the City Hall. The entries are large and a good race ought to be put up. We understand the Boys are going to hold a fortnightly paper-chase meeting during the winter, and if this is so they should be in grand trim for the second division football. This will be their first meeting and we wish them every success.

The *P. & T. Times* of the 7th inst. says that a telegram was received in Tientsin on October 6 stating that Mr. J. O. P. Bland had very nearly been recovered from his attack of diphtheria, and that it was hoped he would be able to travel from Harbin to Peking on the following Saturday.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., was held at the company's town office, 111, Queen's Road, on the 21st inst. for the purpose of presenting the report of the directors and statement of accounts to 31st July, 1909. The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (chairman of directors) presided. There were also present: Messrs. F. Maitland, R. H. Hinds (directors), J. Walker, (manager), H. L. Fletcher, J. M. E. Machado, J. McQuibbin, Chan Tong, and M. Mausk (acting secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission I will adopt the usual custom and read the report and accounts which I have the gratifying pleasure to present to you. It is gratifying to me to be able to lay before you a by no means unsatisfactory statement and to report that we have been fortunate during the past twelve months in the general health of our herd. We found it necessary, however, to purchase a few head of cattle to replace those lost by death, etc. (The accounts, you will observe, show that the value of the buildings and property have increased by some \$12,000 which is partly accounted for by our having acquired the land on which this building stands, also some farm acreage at Pokfulam which we thought advisable to buy. We have opened a branch at Quarry Bay and judging by initial results this has evidently supplied a needed want. Your directors have considered it advisable to continue the policy of writing down the cost of stocks and property and have now, subject to your approval, written off \$17,072.33. Our expenses, however, are increasing and there is unfortunately a continual advance in cost of food stuffs added to which the improvements that are continually being carried out on the farm, call for further outlay. This matter, however, requires careful attention from your Board who, with the help of your able manager and his staff, will continue to keep expenditure within reasonable bounds.)

Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any question you desire to put.

There were no questions.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. L. Fletcher, the report and accounts as presented were adopted and passed.

Proposed by Mr. McQuibbin and seconded by Mr. Machado, that Messrs. F. Maitland and R. H. Hinds be elected as Directors, this was carried and passed.

Mr. W. Hutton Poits was re-elected Auditor on the motion of Mr. Chan Tong, seconded by Mr. McQuibbin.

The Chairman—Thank you very much, gentlemen, for your attendance on such a day. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

## OBITUARY.

## DEATH OF MR. A. C. HOTIHO.

20th inst.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. A. C. Hotiho, which occurred at the Government Civil Hospital shortly after four o'clock this morning. The deceased gentleman took ill on Monday morning and this morning, as already stated, the end came, the deceased being in harness till the last.

The late Mr. A. C. Hotiho was a prominent member of the Portuguese community and had a record of service in the Harbour Department of which any credit has been proud.

He was born at the Harbour Office on the 26th November, 1872, as 5th Clerk and gradually rose and on the 10th May, 1905, was appointed 1st Clerk. His invariable courtesy to the large number of shipping people who daily came into contact with him was thoroughly appreciated by the latter, by whom his loss will be most keenly felt. Deceased leaves behind him a widow and an only son, who mourns his loss with a deep sympathy with the loss of his father.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley this afternoon and was largely attended. Among those present were His Commander Bail Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Lieut. O. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, Mr. M. McIver, Mr. A. E. Davey, Capt. G. Willoughby, Master of the Government tender *Stanley*, Messrs. D. Macdonald, James Craig, the entire staff of the Harbour Department and the crew of the *Stanley*. Members of the Portuguese community were present to pay their respects to the deceased in representative numbers. Several beautiful wreaths were sent by friends and acquaintances and were a touching token of the esteem in which deceased was held.

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## SHARKS' FINS.

## INTERESTING CASE AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions last Thursday, Mr. Justice Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice) on the Bench Kai Fook and Lai Lok were charged with the alleged receiving of stolen goods, to wit, 1,205 lbs. of sharks' fins, 257 lbs. of fish maws and 20 packing cases, the property of Messrs. F. P. Talati and Company, between the 1st July and 7th August last. Mr. C. J. Alabaster, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, acted as Attorney-General. Mr. C. W. Orr, instructed by Mr. E. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the first prisoner, while the second prisoner was represented by Mr. E. Davidson. Mr. R. A. Harding's office. Prisoners entered a plea of not guilty.

The following were the jury sworn in:—Messrs. J. O. Vorster (foreman), V. J. G. Deering, G. E. L. Hartig, D. P. J. Lopez, J. Wilkie, P. D. Sutherland and F. J. Gallion.

The first prisoner challenged one of the jurors, who was replaced by another gentleman to complete the panel to give a verdict.

The Attorney-General stated that the prisoners charged with receiving a quantity of sharks' fins and fish maws (livers) and the cases containing the articles. It was necessary for the prosecution to prove that at the time prisoners received the goods they knew they were stolen property. In proving that prisoners were in possession of the goods, it was not necessary to prove that they actually handled them. He proposed to prove by the fact that each of the prisoners gave an account.

At the stage, Mr. Justice Gompertz objected on the ground that a prisoner's deposition before a magistrate was not admissible in evidence except under certain conditions (e.g., death of a witness, his inability to attend the Court owing to illness, etc.). A long argument followed, His Lordship ruling that any statements made by any one of the prisoners could not be used against the other but could be used against himself.

Continuing, the Attorney-General said that he would prove that some time between the 1st July and 7th August last, twenty cases of sharks' fins and sharks' maws weighing 2,295 lbs. disappeared (and the jury might assume they were stolen) from Messrs. F. P. Talati and Company's warehouse. On the 1st July, the cases were opened and the goods displayed to customers. On the 3rd August, one of the Company's employees went to the godown and noticed that there were only 700 cases, while, properly speaking, there should have been 710 cases. On the 2nd July, the second prisoner went to the shark fin dealer with another man, whom he introduced as a man from Singapore who had come with the object of disposing of a quantity of sharks' fins. The boxes in which the goods were packed were not of a description usually used but were locally made packing cases and sacks. The goods were bought by the dealer.

At this stage, a discussion followed as to what had transpired between the two prisoners, in the course of which the Attorney-General said that he had no further evidence to offer against the second prisoner, who was discharged by the jury at the direction of His Lordship. Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

## THE NEW TERRITORY MURDER.

## PRISONERS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

In connection with the recent double murder in the New Territory, when two Indian policemen acting as convicts to a treasure-box containing \$200,000, being the annual Crown grant of the district called Au Tau, three men, named Leung Tso Sang, Chan Shun Wu and Hui Shun, were arrested at the Magistrate's last Thursday afternoon before Mr. J. E. Wood (Second Justice) on the capital charge. It may be remembered that shortly after 8 a.m. on the 10th August last, the party in charge of the treasure-box arrived at a narrow passage on the Tai Po road, where they met eight Chinese sitting on both sides of the road. Thinking nothing of the circumstance, the guards were about to pass the men, when the latter set upon the unsuspecting policemen and, before the unfortunate men had time to realise their position, they were brutally hacked to death with choppers by the unscrupulous gang, who then made away with the booty and escaped to adjacent territory.

Mr. F. B. Bowley (from the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted. The prisoners were undefended.

Dr. Shaw, medical officer in charge of the mortuary, stated that on the 21st August, he made an examination of the dead bodies of two Indian policemen. He found in the case of one of the deceased four wounds in the head and in a deep cut above the eyes. There was another deeper cut on the left side of the head on the top of the head which was down to the bone and chipped off bone. There were two smaller superficial wounds on the left side of the head. The skull was further fractured. On taking out the brain, he found there had been hemorrhage into its interior on both sides. On the body itself, on the left side of the back between the shoulder-blade and the backbone was a very deep cut down to and wounded the ribs. Externally, there was a slight cut over the shoulder-blade. The body was otherwise in a healthy condition. The fracture might have been caused by a blow or by a fall. From the appearance of the wounds he could not offer an opinion whether the blows were inflicted from the front side or back. The cause of death was fracture of the skull and hemorrhage of the brain.

With regard to the second deceased, Dr. Shaw stated that he found a deep wound on the head and there was a small superficial wound on the left side of the head in a line above the left ear. There was a third superficial wound on the forehead vertically above the right eye. There was a small cut on the point of the right shoulder. A bruise was found on the back just below the left shoulder-blade. The spleen was a little enlarged and was ruptured to the extent of two inches. On examining the lungs, he found signs of bleeding. The remaining organs were normal. Cause of death was rupture of the spleen and bleeding of the stomach.

Evidence was called and the case remanded.

The local agent of the G. P. R. Company is in receipt of a telegram from the Company's Yokohama Agency advising that a Marconiogram has reached that port from the R. M. S. *Empress of China*, which left Vancouver on the 6th inst. The vessel was 1,525 miles off at 9.30 p.m. on the 15th inst. and expected to arrive at Yokohama on the 20th in the forenoon. This will doubtless be of interest to those expecting friends by the steamer mentioned.

The *Sumatra Post* tells of a fierce rate war in Deli between the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. and the Rastan Panjeng Oil Co. The two companies had for years been bound by agreement as to sales of petroleum there and in the Straits Settlements. The agreement fell through the other day—the war began in the Straits and soon reached Deli



## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., (Commanding the Forces), Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. Rees-Davies (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badesley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. W. T. Yule, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. G. Clemens (Clerk of Council).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 43 to 46. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

## APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars to the Public Service of the year 1906, to be referred to the Finance Committee."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Mr. Hewitt thought that the Budget as a whole was satisfactory from the revenue and expenditure point of view. It was also satisfactory to find that the loss on the Opium Farm was much less than had been feared. At the same time it had made no "substantial contribution" as promised and he hoped His Excellency would see his way to making representations to the effect that the Imperial Government should contribute sufficient to cover the loss sustained on the reduced revenue obtained from the Farm for the next three years. He expressed the hope that the Opium and Liquor Ordinances should not be confused by the home Government, in respect of their liability to grant compensation owing to the adoption of the policy of closing the opium divans. Referring to the Public Works Estimates, he thought they must be somewhat reduced to the extent of forty to ninety per cent. He spoke of the length of time that the Law Courts and the Post Office had occupied and held that if ground adjacent to these buildings were free to offer for sale it might bring a satisfactory return to the Colony. He trusted that these buildings would be completed by the end of 1907 as had been promised. After dealing with the question of lighthouses, the statement that a Commission was to be appointed by the Secretary of State to consider the incidence of the military contribution, and the subject of subsidiary coinage (in the course of which he supported the minority report and held it would be a mistake to restrict the use of Chinese coinage in the Colony), Mr. Hewitt ended by urging the creation of a beacon overlooking the Caputem Pass.

Mr. Osborne—Your Excellency has informed us that the Government's policy on the question of subsidiary coinage is to be a policy of watchful inactivity. "Watchful care," the honourable member who has just spoken calls it. And considering the complexity of the subject, the little efforts of the Legislative Committee two years ago, when a number of experiments were made, it is not surprising that, in the midst of such conflicting opinions, the Government hesitates to do otherwise than wait. At the same time I think your Excellency would welcome the prospect of escape from the dilemma which the Colony finds itself in, and I therefore venture to put forward a proposal which I think will, without injury to any interests and without friction, end a situation which is intolerable to trade. First, however, let me reiterate the idea that this is a question affecting only a few public traffic companies. Probably, it affects these companies less than anyone because they have it within their power to make good their losses by raising fares, as indeed has in many instances already been done. It is not the company but the traveller who loses, except in the case of increased fares. This is a question of individual interests; it is one that concerns, in a greater or less degree, the whole of our labouring classes—classes whose interests it is the duty of Government to protect, if for no higher reason than that the prosperity of Hongkong depends so largely upon their welfare. For the Colony needs a plentiful supply of labour, and whatever tends directly or indirectly to restrict the influx of labour tends proportionately to handicap us as against our rivals in trade at other ports. There are those who hold that this depreciated coinage does not affect the value of the currency in essential respects, and that it is only a question of the cost of food and shelter which have risen as a consequence, wages also have risen in sympathy. This I deny. I deny that the rich man, the chair-bearer, the coal and cargo coolie and the host of other daily paid workers, are earning more to-day than they did before this evil arose. On the other hand, it is an undeniable fact that a to-cent piece to-day has not the purchasing power it had then. I will not, however, enter upon controversial matters, but confine myself to one broad aspect regarding which I think we can all agree. No amount of theoretical argument can undermine the principle that the currency is essential to the prosperity of an industrial community; no amount of sophistry can upset the fact that a to-cent piece, which at all times is worth the tenth of a dollar, is a better medium of exchange than those whose value fluctuates daily. Therefore, I take it that, however much we may disagree on matters of detail or upon side issues, we are unanimous in recognizing the value of a stable coin. And I assume that no one will claim that our present coinage possesses stability. As to a remedy, I suppose the one which every honorable member would like to see applied is redemption—redemption at par. But however much we may yearn after virtue in the abstract, on this particular occasion it becomes impossible when the cost is taken into account. For there has been issued from time to time an aggregate of over 40 million dollars worth of small coins, silver and copper; though how much is now in existence as money it is impossible to say; and any scheme of redemption would therefore require to anticipate an enormous loss—indeed anything up to four million dollars; so that this scheme passes beyond our reach. Two years ago I advocated prohibition, and rightly so I think, because I believe it could have been accomplished then without friction with Canton. To-day I do not advocate prohibition, because I think it cannot be accomplished without such friction. And the interests of Hongkong being so interlarded with those of Canton, any such likely to involve dissension between the two communities to be deprecated. The remedy I advocate now is to have a few coins redeemable at par. To effect this reform it would be necessary that new coins be struck which should be of exactly the same weight and fineness as the old, but with a different superscription. The old coins would then need to be depreciated, and it is perhaps upon this point alone that any disagreement may arise. The gold coins

minting should be kept in reserve, not as in former years passed to revenue, but the interest on revenue might properly be appropriated as revenue. The depreciation of the old coins need not, I think, trouble the conscience of Government, because the operation would cause the community no more loss than they have already suffered; and in any case the Government, if it felt morally bound to redeem, would only require to do so in regard to those actually in the Colony; for as regards the millions of them in China the Hongkong Government has no responsibility, moral or otherwise. They were sold as a commodity just as a merchant sells his wares, and the Government never having by promise, implied or otherwise, undertaken to redeem them is no more under an obligation to do so than a merchant is under an obligation to receive back merchandise, which has fallen in value since he sold it. This, Sir, is the proposal which I think will meet the difficulty, and if Government act upon the idea, they will have done its duty by providing a healthy currency which will be within every man's option to use; whilst those who elect to continue using the old coins will have no one but themselves to blame for any loss they may suffer.

Mr. Gresson said that after looking at the figures in the Estimates of expenditure he came to the conclusion that instead of the Colony's debit balance being \$40,000 it would be more like \$200,000. With regard to the Sanitary Department he found that in spite of all the talk about savings to be made in this department the total saving only amounted to \$12,000. He also maintained that the sum of \$374,000 in the railway account should be placed to capital account and not charged to revenue. That would be correct book-keeping.

Mr. Murray Stewart referred to the outset to the question of removing the clock-tower, holding that the tower was not ugly nor did it constitute a nuisance. He maintained that the military contribution was not an unduly heavy impost on the Colony, seeing that it only constituted a fourth of the total cost of the garrison. Regarding the coinage question he said he had been consistently in favour of inaction, because for one thing he could not see that up to the present anything could have been done by the Government. They must accept the decision of the British Minister at Peking that China was about to reform her currency. No barriers should be erected between Hongkong and Canton so far as currency matters were concerned. Continuing, Mr. Stewart said: Your Excellency referred to the fact that the wide field opened up by the discussion on the estimates provides opportunity to explain and defend general lines of policy, and you took occasion to defend the Government's policy with regard to the subsidiary coinage question. I wondered that Your Excellency did not also take occasion to rebuke the unlicensed character of much of the anonymous criticism which appears in the local press. Possibly you thought it beneath the dignity of your position. I am not restrained by any such consideration and I am not afraid to speak out. To reply in detail to the mass of criticism which arose over the proposed new liquor taxes is manifestly impossible, but I take this opportunity of protesting against the columns of any of our newspapers being thrown open to attacks upon the policy of those who are striving in any capacity to serve the public. As an instance I may refer to a letter which appeared in the *Southern China Morning Post* of August 19th, mendaciously signed "Fairplay," suggesting that it was doubtful if any Member of this or the Executive Council could be found willing to decide a certain public question without considering his own pocket when giving his vote. The intention clearly was that the members of the Council and of the Executive Council could not be trusted to put the public interest before their private pecuniary interest. I resist such wave of temperance. People took the pledge in great numbers. They gave up alcohol suddenly, without any previous training and discipline of the will. What was the result? They took to opium. Immediately there was a new scare and alcohol returned triumphant. The reverse of this threatens to happen here, and in Canton. This was and is our main fear. Some of us incline to the perhaps old-fashioned belief that you can only cure the weak-mindedness of which the opium habit is merely an indication, by means calculated also to provide against opium being replaced by other forms of intoxication, such as religious or patriotic motives, sufficiently powerful to strengthen the will power of the individual against excessive indulgence of every kind; by popularizing, among the rising generation, those primary moral virtues which war with all selfish habits. Pending the growth of a sentiment sufficiently powerful to thus uplift the Chinese people we in this Colony have had to consider what the effect would be if the place of opium were to be taken by some other even more pernicious stimulants, say for instance by that dangerous hemp product which is capable of animating with a murderous fanaticism even the most peace-loving of the India. Almost as bad would it be for the preservation of the King's peace if new whisky would become the favourite stimulant of the main body of the population. In that case the Captain Superintendent of Police would have a busy time. New whisky, we know, a maddening poison. Crimes of violence would increase and our quiet midnight streets might come to rival in disgrace the slums of Liverpool or Glasgow. Luckily the Chinese have so far not developed a liking for whisky. On all hands I find confirmation of the statement that they prefer brandy and beer. I understand also that they are taking to stout and port wine. But even so I regard the prospect with concern. It is consoling to believe that they will prove less obstinate in conflicts with the police. But it is grievous to be compelled to consider such a prospect at all. Indeed when one reflects upon the colossal nightmare of alcoholism which darkens all our dreams of Western civilization the fear that the evil may spread Eastward with the growth of commerce and industrialism must give every man pause. Every man must admit that there is an increase among the Chinese and will side with me in hoping that you will not get the anticipated six lakhs necessary to balance this budget and further that you will be forced to rely less and less upon this source of revenue, as time goes on. My objection to your leaving heavily upon it is not based solely on sentiment, though my objection might be none the worse for that. It appears to me to be advisable that the Government should lean for financial support as lightly as possible upon revenue derived from alcohol for a prudential if remote reason suggested by the fact that when the Opium Farm was first started in this Colony the Colonial Treasurer, after objecting to it, was, against it, on the ground that it was improper to get revenue from vice, resigned. The whiff of Time has revenged him and inasmuch as it is the avowed object of the best and most consistent writers on the opium question to attack alcoholism as a pernicious source of the way, perhaps we should not altogether disregard the warning. It is at least conceivable that a strong sentiment against the use of alcohol may someday sweep England—possibly, at some time of national calamity, occasioned, perhaps, by a narrow escape from destruction in some great war—when the voice of the doctors and the preacher will be listened to. In such a case, we might receive some day, day, tolerable instructions

as used by the Secretary of State. When the Bill closing the divans was brought in we were urged not to delay its passage because until the law on that subject had been made known you couldn't advertise for tenders and so couldn't find out your loss. That was why you couldn't ask the Secretary of State what his promise meant, and until you found that out from him you could not get on with the estimates. These I understood were your exquisite reasons for urgency. What has become of them now? The farm has been torn down for the loss due to closing the divans ascertained; you have no doubt communicated it to the Secretary of State. Does he make no reply? Or have you sought the required information by letter? If so, it would seem then that there was really no urgency at all. But I really think your justifiable curiosity as to the meaning of the word "substantial" warrants the despatch of a wire. To return to the subject of our needs, not counting the loss on opium. Opinions were divided as to the probable yield of the new revenue from alcohol. Some said it would yield a million, others less than half that. Compared with the higher guess that of the Government seems moderate enough and then it exactly makes ends meet. Later, in the course of Your Excellency's introductory remarks, it seemed to me that I caught the suggestion of a hope that the yield would exceed the estimate and that this source of revenue might in my case ultimately be relied upon to increase. I confess I did not like the sound of that. I view with concern the possibility. If this Colony pays more than its share in the inference will be irresistible that the Chinese are taking to drink. The number of European residents in the Colony shows no signs of rapid increase and it is a matter of everyday comment and congratulation that the consumption of alcohol by individual members of the rising generation markedly decreases. If therefore, with the sources of information at your command, Your Excellency considers it probable that there will be an increased yield from this new source of revenue it means that a progressive increase in the amount of alcohol consumed by the Chinese section of the population is anticipated. I wish to direct attention particularly to the fact, I trust it may obtrude itself upon the notice of the Secretary of State. I wish there was the smallest chance of its being taken to heart by those who seem to think that the prevention of opium smoking will prove an unmixed blessing to the native population. A leading medical practitioner tells me that whereas formerly he never had to treat cases of alcoholism among them, now he frequently has to. The other day at Your Excellency's table a Chinese gentleman of position assured me that in Canton, among the well-to-do, the opium habit was fast dying out and that a new fashion for drinking beer and brandy was as rapidly coming in. That a similar change is taking place among the Chinese in Hongkong is said to be the case. The fear that an increase in the evils of alcoholism in this Colony would be the immediate result of the abandonment of the opium habit has frequently been expressed by many among those who bring the study of the question neither the wilful blindness of the "political partisan nor the inevitable shortsightedness of the bigot." Nearly all the anti-opium writers agree that the evil of over-indulgence in it derives from the opium itself, in some way special to this particular stimulant, instead of from the defective will power of the victim. That is where opinion divides on this question. If you attribute vice to weakness of character, you will think that the removal of one form of temptation will inevitably lead to the substitution of another. An apt illustration occurred in England, not a hundred years ago. There was a so-called wave of temperance. People took the pledge in great numbers. They gave up alcohol suddenly, without any previous training and discipline of the will. What was the result? They took to opium. Immediately there was a new scare and alcohol returned triumphant. The reverse of this threatens to happen here, and in Canton. This was and is our main fear. Some of us incline to the perhaps old-fashioned belief that you can only cure the weak-mindedness of which the opium habit is merely an indication, by means calculated also to provide against opium being replaced by other forms of intoxication, such as religious or patriotic motives, sufficiently powerful to strengthen the will power of the individual against excessive indulgence of every kind; by popularizing, among the rising generation, those primary moral virtues which war with all selfish habits. Pending the growth of a sentiment sufficiently powerful to thus uplift the Chinese people we in this Colony have had to consider what the effect would be if the place of opium were to be taken by some other even more pernicious stimulants, say for instance by that dangerous hemp product which is capable of animating with a murderous fanaticism even the most peace-loving of the India. Almost as bad would it be for the preservation of the King's peace if new whisky would become the favourite stimulant of the main body of the population. In that case the Captain Superintendent of Police would have a busy time. New whisky, we know, a maddening poison. Crimes of violence would increase and our quiet midnight streets might come to rival in disgrace the slums of Liverpool or Glasgow. Luckily the Chinese have so far not developed a liking for whisky. On all hands I find confirmation of the statement that they prefer brandy and beer. I understand also that they are taking to stout and port wine. But even so I regard the prospect with concern. It is consoling to believe that they will prove less obstinate in conflicts with the police. But it is grievous to be compelled to consider such a prospect at all. Indeed when one reflects upon the colossal nightmare of alcoholism which darkens all our dreams of Western civilization the fear that the evil may spread Eastward with the growth of commerce and industrialism must give every man pause. Every man must admit that there is an increase among the Chinese and will side with me in hoping that you will not get the anticipated six lakhs necessary to balance this budget and further that you will be forced to rely less and less upon this source of revenue, as time goes on. My objection to your leaving heavily upon it is not based solely on sentiment, though my objection might be none the worse for that. It appears to me to be advisable that the Government should lean for financial support as lightly as possible upon revenue derived from alcohol for a prudential if remote reason suggested by the fact that when the Opium Farm was first started in this Colony the Colonial Treasurer, after objecting to it, was, against it, on the ground that it was improper to get revenue from vice, resigned. The whiff of Time has revenged him and inasmuch as it is the avowed object of the best and most consistent writers on the opium question to attack alcoholism as a pernicious source of the way, perhaps we should not altogether disregard the warning. It is at least conceivable that a strong sentiment against the use of alcohol may someday sweep England—possibly, at some time of national calamity, occasioned, perhaps, by a narrow escape from destruction in some great war—when the voice of the doctors and the preacher will be listened to. In such a case, we might receive some day, day, tolerable instructions

to close all public houses forthwith and our present and approaching troubles over the readjustment of the burden of taxation would, if by that time we were largely dependent upon revenue from alcohol, recur. (Applause.)

Mr. Wei Yuk agreed with Mr. Murray Stewart that the Clock Tower ought to be allowed to remain where it is.

Dr. Ho Kai did not believe that the Chinese would take to strong drink because the opium divans were to be closed. The opium evil was doomed (hear, hear). He referred also to the questions of the incidence of the military contribution and subsidiary coinage. He was in agreement with Mr. Osborne's views on the latter subject, because he did not believe China would reform her currency within a reasonable time.

The Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works and the Colonial Secretary also addressed the Council.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, the Hon. Mr. Rees-Davies, the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, the Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones, the Hon. Mr. F. J. Badesley, the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, the Hon. Mr. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Yule, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. G. Clemens (Clerk of Council).

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Ordinance, 1906."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Attorney General moved the suspension of the standing rules and orders.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was then considered in Committee, read a third time and passed.

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The Colonial Secretary seconded.

A sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Botanical and Forestry Department, Other Charges, Typewriter.

A sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Audit Department, Personal Emoluments, temporary European clerk.

A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Treasury, Treasurer's Office, Personal Emoluments, New Territories, allowance to one additional police sergeant as supervisor of revenue collection.

A sum of five thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A—Police, Other Charges for the following items:—

Burial of destitute dead ..... \$ 200  
Light ..... 1,500  
Passages and bonuses in lieu of passages ..... 4,000  
Total ..... \$5,700

SUBSISTENCE OF PRISONERS.  
A sum of one thousand one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, C—Prison, other charges, subsistence of prisoner.

This was all the business.

**FRENCH MAIL DAMAGED.**  
DETAINED AT SUZ.  
Mr. P. de Champmorin, local agent of the Messageries Maritimes, courteously informs us that the Company's mail boat *Extrême*, on her outward voyage to China, sustained damage on passing Suez Canal, and is detained at Suez.

As soon as further information is obtained, especially as regards her probable date of arrival at this port, it will be available for publication.

**JAPANESE BUSINESS REVIVAL.**  
HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.  
The *Mainichi* published last week a series of articles setting forth a number of facts indicating the steady approach of a revival of business activity in Japan. The journal points to the raising of the bank rate of the Bank of Japan (the Bank of England rate has since also been raised), the high gold bullion quotation of the Bank of England, which stands at 77s. 12d. per ounce, and the efforts of both Germany and Great Britain to prevent gold from following out of their countries, as showing that financial activity is appearing again in Europe. It also points out that, according to the latest official returns, the ratios of the prices of twenty-two leading commodities at London, of thirty-nine at New York, and of thirty-seven at Paris during the first eight months of this year were as follows:—

London, New York, Paris.  
January ..... 114.5 128.8 111.9  
February ..... 112.4 128.9 111.5  
March ..... 113.6 127.8 111.5  
April ..... 114.0 128.3 114.9  
May ..... 114.0 129.0 115.8  
June ..... 114.5 131.4 115.6  
July ..... 114.7 130.0 115.0

From the above it is seen that the prices of commodities are gradually rising in the principal countries abroad. This state of affairs is bound to influence the financial position in Japan, which is always affected for better or worse by the conditions abroad. The *Mainichi* also draws attention to the fact that at Osaka, the Japanese commercial centre, the increase in the Bank deposits and the decrease in the Bank advances, reached their greatest in July and August of this year, respectively, since when the tendency has been to a normal level. It is believed, the *Mainichi* adds, that the bankers will soon be relieved of their superabundance of cash. The following table is given by the journal as strengthening the belief that a period of financial activity is drawing near:—

Amount—decrease or increase of Bills as compared amount cleared with last year of Bill.

Y1,000 Y1,000  
Jan. .... 101,654 -17,405 593  
Feb. .... 115,372 -7,753 274  
March ..... 142,590 -14,585 688  
April ..... 131,381 -13,455 703  
May ..... 143,325 -30,164 690  
June ..... 40,298 -27,821 756  
July ..... 131,359 -16,541 730  
August ..... 135,109 -23,667 783  
Sept. .... 146,110 -31,097 745

It will be noted that, with the exception of the first two months, the amount cleared has uniformly shown an increase over the corresponding period of last year. The average amount of the bills, which indicates the increase or decrease of credit, also shows a very satisfactory increase. As to the movement of merchandise, which necessarily reflects the activity or the reverse of business, the *Mainichi* publishes the following table, which shows the stocks in the five principal warehouses at Osaka:—

The Proportion of merchandise leaving to that received. (The goods taken as received are taken as 1,000)

Merchandise remaining at the end of each month.

January ..... 27,051,000 1,169  
February ..... 23,366,000 901  
March ..... 23,412,000 928  
April ..... 23,690,000 978  
May ..... 23,258,000 898  
June ..... 16,109,000 898  
July ..... 25,930,000 1,226  
August ..... 25,093,000 1,074

From the above will be seen that the quantity of merchandise lying idle in the warehouses was largest in June, since when it has been decreasing. This decrease and the increase of the merchandise leaving the warehouses is an indication of returning commercial activity. The *Mainichi* also points out that whereas, according to official returns, the foreign loans, imported during last year amounted to only ¥25,050,000, the amount received from this source during the first nine months of this year, or about to be received, reaches ¥47,750,000. The fact that Japanese enterprises have disposed of about ¥70,000,000 of foreign funds during a year and a half shows that the condition of business is becoming healthy. In addition to the above, about ¥44,795,000 of business debentures have been issued at home since January. This is a very small figure as compared with the ¥114,000,000 of foreign money imported during the same period, but the fact that each issue was largely over-subscribed indicates that public confidence in commercial enterprises is being restored. Furthermore, it is learned from the Bank of Japan's report that the average price of commodities at Tokyo during last month showed a rise of 18 per cent. as compared with the previous month. The prices of sixteen articles rose, and those of twenty fell; all the others remaining unchanged.—*Mainichi*.

**ARRIVAL OF PRINCE SHUN.**  
NAVAL COMMISSIONERS IN HONGKONG.  
20th inst.  
The salute fired on board H.M.S. *Tamar* this morning announced the arrival in the Colony of H.E.H. Prince Shun Fu-lap, who is accompanied by Admiral Sah Chen-ping, on a special mission of inquiry into the foreign naval systems. Prince Shun and suite came from Shanghai by the German mail *Lusitania*, which put into shelter at Junk Bay yesterday to avoid the typhoon. The *Lusitania* sailed excellently in her position of safety and her passengers were never inconvenienced by the tediousness of twenty-four hours' delay through stress of weather.

About noon to-day the Prince landed and was accorded the usual complimentary salute. All the British and foreign warships in port, including H.M.S. *Kew* in the naval chamber, were dressed to-day in honour of the Prince.

His Imperial Highness received several Chinese deputations in the course of the day. Admiral Li, who came down from Canton expressly to meet the Prince, also called on His Highness and did the Provincial officials deputed by Viceroi Yuan Hui Shun to proceed to Hongkong for the purpose.

The Naval Commissioners resume their journey for Europe to-morrow.

AT SHANGHAI.  
From the *Shanghai Times*, of 15th inst., we take the following:—

A large concourse of representative Chinese gathered at the railway station yesterday afternoon to welcome Prince Shun Fu-lap and Admiral Sah Chen-ping, who arrived at five o'clock by special train from Nanking. The depot enclosure was decorated with Chinese and foreign flags, and 30 Pao-shan police and 32 soldiers were present as a guard of honour. The party was welcomed by the Shanghai Taotai and a large number of other prominent officials of the Imperial government, and after a brief visit in His Highness's special car, the visitors were conducted to the carriages to waiting and driven to the Kiangnan Arsenal. To-day they will go to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs where they will make their headquarters during the few days they are to pass in Shanghai. A squad of 20 Sikh lancers, under Sub-Inspector Spottiswoode, acted as escort for the party through the Settlement.

His Highness and Admiral Sah have just completed an inspection tour of the China coast ports in search of suitable naval bases for the proposed Chinese navy, and will call on Saturday next, per s.s. *Lusitania*, for Europe on further business connected with China's navy.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, formerly Chinese Minister at Washington, accompanied the Prince as his chief secretary. Among those who accompanied the Prince to Hongkong on the train was H. E. Vang Ching, formerly Chinese Minister to Germany. The cruiser *Harbin* arrived at Nanking this morning and immediately proceeded to Woonan where it will transfer Prince Tai Hsun's baggage to the mail steamer on arrival.

16th Oct.  
His Highness passed yesterday morning at the residence of Admiral Sah in the Kiangnan Arsenal where he received many local officials who called to pay their respects. Among those who called were Mr. Matsuo, the recently-arrived Japanese Acting Consul-General, in the afternoon His Highness called for a short time to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and also paid return calls upon Sheng Kung-pao, Tsan Kung-pao and others.

The party, which consists of His Highness, Admiral Sah, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Messrs. Chao Feng, Chang and ten other attachés, leaves this afternoon by private tender from the Arsenal to proceed to the s.s. *Lusitania*, on which cables have been engaged. The party will disembark at Genoa and proceed direct to London. Visits will then be paid to Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg in the order named. The return journey will be made via Siberia. His Highness expects to reach Peking about the middle of January. In March he will resume his travels and visit Japan and America.

In an interview with a representative of this paper His Highness stated that the object of his trip abroad was not to purchase ships but to study naval matters in a general way during the short time allowed for the purposes. His Highness is a young man, of quick intelligence, alert and interested in his duties. He looks forward with keenness to his journey to foreign lands.

**ALLEGED FORGERY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**  
PRISONER WAS ARRESTED ON ROOF OF A HOUSE.

At the Criminal Sessions, last Wednesday, Mr. Justice Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice) on the Bench, Tan Pak, alias Tan Shui Nam, was charged with the alleged forgery of two Bills of Exchange for the sums of \$1,205 and \$100, on the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, respectively, and the entering of same on the 3rd June last. The Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended and entered a plea of not guilty.

The following were the jury empanelled:—Messrs. C. E. Warren (foreman), C. Makaham, Tong Te Sui, B. K. Mahts, J. Omikahank, J. E. Danchin and E. A. G. May.

The Attorney-General said that the "long indictment" against the prisoner which had been read out to the jury resolved itself into two simple charges—that of forging and uttering two bills of exchange for the sums of \$1,205 and \$100 on the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, respectively, and the entering of same on the 3rd June last. The Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended and entered a plea of not guilty.

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## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th October.

It is learnt that during the last few days several confidential telegraphic despatches have been exchanged between the Canton Viceroy, H.E. Yuan, and the Peking Authorities in the matter of the Macao delimitation question. The Viceroy, in the despatches, reported the state of agitation among the people and he has in return received instructions from the Grand Council to take precautionary steps to prevent the occurrence of any disturbance.

Telegraphic circulars, despatches, signed by Yung Fung Tseng and Lanny Fung Ming and others of the Icyang Shan district have been forwarded to Peking to the Prince Regent, the Ministers of the Grand Council, the members of the Waiwupai and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, etc., impressing upon them the importance of the solution of the Macao delimitation question and urging them to instruct the Canton Viceroy Yuan and the Delimitation Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yu Him, to strenuously protest against the Portuguese claims in order to appease the minds of the people.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

On receipt of a telegram from the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking to the effect that Sir Chang Jung-cheng, president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, had been appointed to accompany the Viceroy to the Naval Commission, Prince Shun Pui-lap, on a visit to foreign countries for the purpose of studying naval matters, the Canton-Hankow Railway Company has convened a mass meeting of shareholders to take place on the 1st day of the 10th moon (13th November next) for the purpose of electing a president to fill the position vacated by Sir Chang Jung-cheng and also for the appointment of a vice-president to relieve Mr. Lo Po Shun who has on several occasions tendered his resignation from the service of the Company.

## DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL.

On the 14th instant the Canton Provincial Deliberative Council was formally opened, and on that day from among those members nominated to be committee members representing the different districts of the whole province, Mr. Yick Hock Tang was elected to be chairman of the committee of the Council. That gentleman secured fifty-three votes, being the highest number recorded.

## ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

Yesterday a large quantity of opium pipes and other opium smoking articles fully two big baskets, which were seized during the last two months, was taken out and burnt in the presence of the Nambol Magistrate in his yamen.

On the 13th instant the police raided an opium den in Siu Sun Kai street where they arrested six men smoking opium without the necessary wooden board licences, and also took away from them several sets of opium smoking appliances.

## A NEW ROAD.

Contractors will soon be invited to tender for the work of building a broad road from Sheng Moon Tai Street, inside the city, direct to the new busway. Many buildings on the side of this proposed road have to be pulled down and demolished to make room for it. The Taoist for the Development of Native Industries has deputed a weiyuan to negotiate for purchase of the grounds and shops required. This project will take at least one year to complete. As this proposed road lies in the most congested quarter of the city, work can only be carried on at night. When this road is complete, horse carriages and rickshaws will run for traffic, so that great convenience will be afforded to the citizens.

16th October.

## PRISONER'S DASH FOR FREEDOM.

On the 14th instant a mutiny broke out in the prison of the Kwei Shin district and as a result of the outbreak thirty prisoners effected their escape when the Magistrate was absent on official business.

## FIRE.

Yesterday there was an outbreak of fire in the Southern suburb at the new bund; one building was completely gutted; four men were injured.

## NEW JUDGE.

Yesterday afternoon the newly appointed Canton Provincial Judge, Chin Pan Yin, took over the seal of office from Chan Mong Tsang, who has been ordered to resume charge of office as Taoist for the Development of Native Industries.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

At 11 a.m. on the 15th instant a train proceeding to Shi Chuen from Wongsha knocked down a man of about seventy years of age. The poor man sustained severe injuries to his hands and legs, but not of a very serious character. He is now under medical treatment by the Canton Red Cross Society.

## GOVERNMENT BANK.

Yesterday H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun proceeded to the Canton Government Bank, to personally audit the accounts.

## PRINCE SHUN PU-LAP.

As the Naval Commissioner, Prince Shun Pui-lap, will, in the course of a few days, arrive at Hongkong en route to study the naval systems in foreign countries, the Viceroy of Canton, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun, has deputed expectant prefect Shao Fong and expectant magistrate Ngai Tai Poi to proceed to Hongkong to await the Prince's arrival there and to convey to him General Gao's respects. The Canton Taoist General has also deputed an official to Hongkong for the same purpose.

18th October.

## CENSUS OF CANTON CITY.

The local officials are desirous of taking a correct census of the population of Canton; the Taoist of Canton has been instructed to make arrangements accordingly.

## CHINESE NEW YEAR.

H.E. Viceroy Yuan has received a despatch from Peking with instructions that the official seals of all official yamens should be closed for the transaction of public business on the 20th day of the 12th moon (the 19th day of the 1st moon next) for the Chinese New Year holidays.

## PRISONERS RECAPTURED.

With reference to the mutinous outbreak in the prison of the Kwei Shin district, when thirty prisoners effected their escape during the absence of the magistrate, it is now reported that the prisoners have been recaptured by the local soldiers.

## OPIMUM RAID.

On information received the Nambol Magistrate sent a number of runners to the Nyan Kong market-place and sealed up four opium dens.

## COMMISSIONER KO.

The Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yu Him, left here on Saturday, the 16th instant, for Hongkong.

## PRINCE SHUN PU-LAP.

The local gentry have received a telegram from the Shanghai Taoist informing them that the Naval Commissioner, Prince Shun Pui-lap, and suite left Shanghai on the 16th instant and are due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th. The gentry have now sent a delegation of four members, Mr. Leung Siu Shan, Mr. Wong Suk Ping, Mr. Tang Yek Sang and Mr. Ho Tai Fung, to proceed to Hongkong to await the Prince's arrival there.

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## THE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

During their visit to Canton last month, the two Naval Commissioners, Prince Shun Pui-lap and Admiral Sah Chen Ping, held an examination of the students of the Whampoa Naval College. Three of the students were selected and appointed by the Commissioners to accompany them on a tour to foreign countries to study naval matters. After the return of the Commissioners to China, the students will remain in England where they will complete their course of naval studies.

## ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

A rumour is current in official circles here that the present Admiral of the Kwangtung Navy, Admiral Li Chun, will probably be appointed Governor of the province of Shantung.

## NEW CONSUL-GENERAL.

On the 16th inst., H.E. Viceroy Yuan received the new British Consul-General, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, at Canton.

## "FANTAN" TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Suggestions have been made on several occasions to suppress the game of "Fantan" in the province of Kwangtung, but so far no definite steps have been taken to carry them out. H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun has now determined to put an end to the practice, and on the 1st day of the 10th moon, when all small gambling-houses will be stopped and the number of the large ones limited to fifty, which will in time be entirely closed as soon as sufficient money can be raised to make good the loss of revenue.

## GOVERNMENT RETIREMENT.

With a view to reducing Government expenditure, H.E. Viceroy Yuan has given orders to reduce the staff in several official departments and also to reduce the salaries of several officials. His Excellency has proposed to abolish the present Provincial College of Modern Languages, the students of which will be admitted to the Canton High Provincial College to complete their studies.

20th October.

## MACAO'S DELIMITATION QUESTION.

The people of the Heungshan district have forwarded a joint telegram to Peking to the address of the Grand Council, H.E. Tai Hung Tsz, H.E. Liang Tan Yen, president of the Waiwupai, H.E. Tang Shao-yi and other Chinese officials in Peking, earnestly requesting them not to fail in offering strong opposition against the Portuguese in the matter of the Macao delimitation question. In the message very strong expressions were employed to urge these officials to a recognition of the representations.

21st October.

Day before yesterday a number of the leading members of the gentry of the Heungshan district, about a hundred in all, proceeded in a body to Canton and called on the Viceroy, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun. They were received in the Viceroy's yamen where, in the course of conversation, they earnestly begged the Viceroy not to yield to the pressure of the Portuguese claims in the Macao delimitation question and sought to impress upon him the necessity of not failing to devote means whereby to secure the restoration to China of the territories that are alleged to have been encroached upon by the Portuguese. The deputation had a conversation with the Viceroy which lasted considerably over an hour. They then withdrew.

## THE ADVENT OF WINTER.

The Viceroy has issued a notification to inform the public that winter has should be worn from the 9th day of this moon.

## THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

TRADE BETWEEN SWATOW AND SINGAPORE.

In his report on the trade of Swatow in 1908, Consul Hauser, writing of emigration leaving the port was 17,285. During the first quarter of the year the figures were about normal, but for the second and third quarters showed a marked decrease as compared with the figures for the corresponding quarters of 1907, some 30,000 fewer emigrants having left the port during the six months April to September. This may be accounted for partly by the excellent rice harvests throughout the district, and partly by the increase in passage rates consequent on the withdrawal of the Japanese company from the competition with the North German Lloyd steamers on the Bangkok line. Though these figures show a considerable falling-off, they yet represent an average year. Of course 1907 was exceptional, owing to the keen competition on the Swatow-Bangkok line, which tended to depress emigration on the other lines to some extent.

## COMPETITION.

Trade in the Straits Settlements continued to be very bad in 1908, and many labourers there were thrown out of employment, whilst the heavy rains and typhoon in the Swatow district probably proved employment for many who would otherwise have emigrated. When the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co., with draw from the whole emigration business with Bangkok, the whole emigration business of the port was left practically in the hands of the North German Lloyd. The only other vessels competing (on the Singapore line only) during the year were the steamers of the Wen Wei and other companies running under the British flag to Singapore, the Straits Settlements and Rangoon. Starting from Amoy, they call at Swatow to fill up with passengers and cargo and though very popular boats with excellent accommodation for all classes of Chinese seldom obtain more than 300 or 400 passengers from Swatow, but carry considerable quantities of cargo.

## MEETING A MONOPOLY.

To meet the monopoly thus established by the North German Lloyd, a company with a capital of 3,000,000 taels was promoted by Chinese and Siamese merchants in Bangkok to run steamers from Swatow to Bangkok and the Straits. To enable the company to withstand the competition of the North German Lloyd, it is intended that all cooies travelling by the company's steamers shall be guaranteed employment on arrival at Bangkok, whilst those arriving by other lines are to be boycotted. The scheme has been warmly taken up by native merchants and a successful start has been made in the early part of this year with six chartered vessels. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. act as agents for the company at Swatow. Another line, the Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd., of Penang, is running a monthly chartered vessel from Amoy via Swatow to Singapore, Penang and Rangoon, calling at Swatow about once a month.

The operation for clearing the entrance to the harbour of Port Arthur of sunken vessels and other obstacles are progressing apace, and it is now expected that the work will be completed by the end of next month, when a free passage for vessels will be opened.

## THE ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTTS IN CHINA.

## SETTLEMENT IN HONAN.

Peking, 27th September.

Reports from Honan state that the boycott which for some time prevented the Peking Syndicate from selling their own coal retail within the province has been entirely suppressed, and that the arrangement made by Sir John Jordan and the Wai-wupai, whereby the syndicate would sell in quantities of not less than 100 tons, has been effective and has worked to the satisfaction of the Chinese and of the syndicate.

## SITUATION AT KIUKIANG.

There is no reason to doubt that the boycott of British shipping at Kiukiang will also be stopped. There is much difficulty in dealing with the question, and Sir J. Jordan has been untiring in his efforts to induce the Chinese Government to suppress the movement. The Chinese declare that the boycott will continue so long as the British Inspector of Police remains at Kiukiang. In deference to pressure from the Wai-wupai, the Governor of the province has issued a proclamation forbidding the boycott, and the British Consul regards the proclamation as most satisfactory. While the losses of British shipping companies are considerable, it is interesting to remember that the Chinese Merchants Company pool with them so that the Chinese are wondrously punishing themselves as well as foreign companies.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

In response to Consular representations, the Shanghai Taoist has issued a proclamation to the Chinese merchants here exhorting them not to yield to the pressure of the promoters of the boycott of British steamers at Kiukiang and not to exercise unfair discrimination against British vessels trading with that place. Fresh instructions of the strictest nature have been telegraphed from Peking to the high officials along the Yang-tze informing them that the boycott must stop, but the success of this intervention is regarded here as problematical, unless the British Government take up a strong attitude.

The general impression in Shanghai and Kiukiang is that, while in view of the fact that the inquiry into the alleged manslaughter of a Chinaman by Inspector Mears at Kiukiang was held in secret, there might be a case for a rehearing, the boycott is intolerable because it is a connection with the quarrel in question, are suffering. It is estimated that one steamship line alone is losing upwards of \$1,000 a day. The stoppage of the boycott and full compensation for all losses are declared here to be essential preliminaries to any question of negotiations, as the boycott must threaten to spread, and its held to be absolutely necessary to make a striking example.

Peking, Sept. 23.

With reference to the boycott of British steamers on the Yang-tze-kang arising out of the alleged manslaughter of a Chinaman by Inspector Mears at Kiukiang, the Crown Advocate, who arrived here recently from Shanghai, holds that it is impossible to re-open the case of Inspector Mears in the Supreme Court, and the British Legation here consequently considers that it is not for the Chinese to suppress the boycott. The Chinese, on their side, maintain that they have done their utmost to do so and request the removal of Inspector Mears, whom they declare, the people dislike. The British authorities are unable to comply with this suggestion. The opinion, however, is expressed in high Chinese quarters that it will be difficult to settle the matter satisfactorily so long as Inspector Mears remains at Kiukiang.—Times.

## NATURE OF RUBBER.

## PROSPECTUS ESTIMATES OF PROFITS.

Rubber appears to be a provocative of argument as it is conducive to money making just now, says the Financial Times of September 9. Since our article of Friday last on the shortage of the Para supplies and the continued high price of the commodity, a batch of correspondents points out that, whilst formerly it was customary to estimate profits on the basis of 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 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